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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE



THE HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH, 1968.

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**G.T. MacCulloch, MB, ChB, DPH,
Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical
Officer.**



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Health Department,
Balliol House,
The Stanley Precinct,
BOOTLE.

Lancs. L20 3AH

November, 1969.

FOREWORD

*Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Bootle.*

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and the Principal School Medical Officer for the year 1968, these being respectively the ninety-sixth and the sixty-first in the series on the health of Bootle residents and the work of the School Health Service.

Centenary of the Borough

On the 30th December, 1968, the townspeople of the Borough celebrated the Centenary of the granting of the Charter of Incorporation by Queen Victoria in 1868. A Centenary programme of events was drawn up commencing on Centenary Day with a Civic Service of Thanksgiving at Christ Church, a Special Meeting of Council and Conferment of Freedom of the Borough on Alderman H. O. Cullen, J.P., and Mrs. S. Mahon, Senior, followed in the evening by a Civic Dinner, and terminating seven months later in a Grand Finale Day Carnival Pageant on the 5th July, 1969, at the Municipal Stadium.

Tor the Celebrations two main Centenary publications were produced—The Story of Bootle ("Never a Dull Moment") by Reg. Brookes and "Children of Bootle" by Dr. Millicent Regan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health. These publications recalled some of the main events of the century while Dr. Regan's history of the "Children of Bootle" through the century highlights the deprivation in the last century, how the various Public Health and Education Acts, in their application have benefited the child population and today's position is presented with the author's hopes for future years.

Sefton Estate "Added" Area

On the 1st April, 1968, the boundary of the Borough was extended to take in that part of the West Lancashire Rural District area known as the Sefton Estate incorporating an additional estimated population of about 2,400. If this figure is added to Bootle's 1967 estimated population then the mid 1968 estimated population should have been about 83,700.

Population

The Registrar General's estimated Home Population for Bootle for mid 1968 was 79,800, a further reduction over the previous year of 1490 persons. In arriving at estimated Home Populations for mid-1968, I understand that the Registrar-General made his adjustments following evaluation of the 1966 Sample Census and a critical review of the previously used net migration figures which involved an adjustment down-

wards of the population of England and Wales by about 90,000 or an average downward adjustment of 0.2%. Since the downward adjustment applied to Bootle's population is far in excess of this figure it would seem that the boundary change has not been taken into consideration by the Registrar General when calculating Bootle's estimated mid-1968 population. The figure of 79,800 however is used for statistical purposes throughout the report and if incorrect and low has the effect of increasing the statistical rates per 1,000 population compared with previous years.

Staff

It is with the deepest regret that I have to report the deaths of three members of staff during the year—Mr. K. W. Barker, D.P.A., A.M.R.S.H., Principal Administrative Assistant and Health Education Officer on the 30th April, Miss F. Mawdsley, clerk in charge, public health section on the 4th August, and Mr. J. M. Cangle, public health inspector on the 27th October. All were experienced members of staff having given a total of 58 years devoted service to the Corporation. Each death after a short illness was a sad loss to the department.

During the year the number of vacancies in the health visiting establishment increased by one to six and the full-time Medical Officer in Department post reported last year remained unfilled. The full establishment of Dental Officers was maintained during the year. Vacancies occurring in the District Nursing Service, Training Centres and clerical staff were filled with difficulty and at the end of the year one vacancy still remained for a public health inspector.

Births

During the year there were 740 male and 702 female live births, 1,442 in total, recorded to mothers in the Borough giving a birth rate of 18.07 compared with 1,387 and a rate per 1,000 of 17.10 in 1967. The birth rate for 1968 would therefore seem to have reversed the steady decrease which had been occurring in the previous five years although when 83,500 is used as the estimated population the birth rate becomes 17.27—possibly a more realistic figure.

There were 36 stillbirths giving a rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths of 24.36 showing a slight reduction over the previous year when the corresponding figures were 38 and 26.7 per 1 000 total live and stillbirths.

The percentage of illegitimate live births to total live births was 9.64 compared with 7.07 in 1967 and 3.03 in 1958 since when a yearly increase has been recorded.

In previous years comment has been made that the percentage of births occurring at home had been dropping since 1961 when the figure was 34% of all births to Bootle mothers. In 1968, 12.7% of mothers had a domiciliary confinement a figure slightly in excess of last year when it was 12.1%.

Deaths

There were 29 deaths of infants under the age of one year during the year giving an infant mortality rate of 20.11 compared with 20.91 in 1967.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 755 or 9.46 per 1,000 as compared with 761 or 9.32 per 1,000 for 1967. Deaths from all

forms of cancer accounted for 18.7% (20% in 1967) of all deaths; deaths from bronchitis and emphysema 8.1% (7% in 1967); and deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory systems diminished slightly to 44% (47% in 1967). Persons over the age of 65 years accounted for 59.6% of all deaths, compared with 63% in 1967.

Infectious Diseases

During the year a number of changes were made in legislation dealing with the notification of infectious diseases. Acute influenzal pneumonia, acute primary pneumonia, acute rheumatism, erysipelas, membranous croup, and puerperal pyrexia were deleted from the list to be notified while the following were added—infective jaundice, leptospirosis, tetanus and yellow fever.

No case of diphtheria or poliomyelitis was notified during the year. There was a decrease in the number of cases of measles, 252 compared with 443; scarlet fever, 10 compared with 12; and whooping cough, 27 compared with 44 in the previous year. No deaths occurred from these diseases and no school department was closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

Vaccination

Protection by vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis continued to be offered to infants and school children throughout the year. In addition, children up to and including the age of 15 years who had not suffered from measles were offered vaccination against the disease and by the end of the year 1,719 infants and school children had been vaccinated. This procedure has now been added to the department's schedule of vaccination and in future will be offered to all children during the second year of life.

Nurseries and Child Minders

The Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act 1948 was amended by Section 60 of the Health Service and Public Health Act, 1968, extending the former powers of Local Health Authorities and increasing certain penalties under the former Act. The new legislation came into force on the 1st November, 1968, bringing with it several applications for registration under the Act. In no case was documentation under the new Act sufficiently complete to enable any application for registration to be effected by the end of the year. The Superintendent Health Visitor supervises all registered child-minders.

Nursing Services

I am asked to report progress on schemes of co-ordination and co-operation of the Health Department's services with hospital and family doctor services. Liaison between members of the medical and nursing staffs of all three services is conducted on a personal basis and co-operation and co-ordination is very good. There is no doubt, however, of the benefits to the patient of attachment schemes of health visitors, district nurses and midwives to individual family doctors' practices and this continues to be borne in mind. So far such attachment schemes have not been possible due mainly to the shortage of health visiting staff, and

the absence of family doctors with practices which have a well defined catchment area of patients.

Although the pattern of work of the midwifery service continues to change the volume of work remains the same. The reduction of work consequent on the fall in the percentage of home confinements is easily compensated by the increase in the number of early discharges from hospital and therefore the increase in the post-natal nursing visits required. It is also essential to devote more time to ante-natal care, education of the expectant mother and to the training of pupil midwives.

The District Nursing Service is also faced with a changing pattern of work and at the same time the demands on this service are rapidly increasing. The hospitals are rapidly becoming overworked and understaffed and these problems are reflected in the increasing demands for domiciliary nursing care. The granting of car allowances and the increased use of pre-sterilised disposable equipment in the last few years has maintained the efficiency of the service and allowed attendance on an additional 38 patients over the previous year.

Home Help Service

During the year the establishment of this service was increased by two full time home helps thus allowing a slight expansion of the service. All patients in urgent need of assistance have received help and no waiting list is kept. 451 cases were dealt with by 42 home helps which theoretically allows each patient about four hours of a home help's time per week.

Fluoridation

Once again this year I have been asked by the Department of Health and Social Security to report on the action taken by the Council on the Fluoridation of the Public Water Supplies and once again I have to report that although the Bootle Council favours this procedure the public water supply is obtained from an authority which has not taken any active step in favour of such a scheme.

Clean Air

During the year the Council's Clean Air Programme continued to make progress. Smoke Control Orders were made in respect of Area No. 9 comprising 1,052 premises and the Sefton Estate area comprising 837 premises. The Clean Air Act 1956 resulting in the establishment of Smoke Control Areas and exercising control over the heights of new chimneys and of industrial smoke emissions has done much to reduce the amount of smoke pollution in the atmosphere. In the Clean Air Act, 1968, made on the 25th October 1968, certain provisions and procedures in the 1956 Act are strengthened and these will become operable by Commencement Orders. The first of these, operative on the 1st April, 1969, relates to the control of grit and dust from furnaces, extends the provisions in relation to the approval of the height of new chimneys and enables action to be taken against a fuel supplier who sells bituminous coal to householders in a smoke control area.

Noise

An ever increasing problem in urban and industrial communities

is that of noise. This is evident in the increase in the number of visits of inspection carried out by the public health inspector in reply to complaints. In 1968, 155 visits of investigation were made compared with 103 in 1967. In the majority of cases the complaints were found to be justified and were subsequently resolved. Medically the effects of noise can be one of annoyance or to cause actual damage to the hearing mechanism of the ear. The latter, known as noise deafness is associated with certain noisy occupations and can be prevented relatively easily by the use of protective ear plugs or muffs. The former—the excessive often unnecessary, annoying noise—is much more difficult to deal with. Its sources are various—noisy motor bikes, cars, heavy lorries, pneumatic drills, compressors and the portable transistor radio set, but to name a few. Each year as road traffic increases in urban areas people are becoming more conscious of noise. It is hoped their complaints may encourage the development of more efficient methods of silencing vehicles and that stronger statutory powers to enforce their use follows.

School Health Service

The work of the School Health Service continued during the year, no change in its organisation having been made. Following a decrease of 60 in 1967 in the number of children on the register a further decrease of 78 occurred in 1968. The general health of the children continued to be satisfactory only 7 being grouped as unsatisfactory and there was a considerable drop in the instances in which children were found to be suffering from head infestation, 604 compared with 984 the previous year. Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics increased by 1,165 and on 362 occasions children suffering from an infectious condition were excluded from school until treated. Taking advantage of this service reduces the education time a child would lose visiting the busy surgery of his family doctor and at the same time by exclusion from school of infectious cases the spread of infection is prevented.

The incidence of verrucae and scabies remains high and increasing vigilance in early diagnosis and rapid treatment is required. During the year Medical Officers carried out 985 medical inspections more than in 1967. Of these, 77 were routine medical inspections, 169 were special inspections and 739 were re-inspections. In the main these were done for diseases of the skin. The incidence of other defects found differed little from previous years.

The maintenance of close co-operation between the local authority health services, the family doctor service and the specialist services of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board continued during the year and is appreciated.

In conclusion, it is with pleasure that I record the interest and loyal support of all members of staff, and the chief officials of the Borough; also the continued support of the chairmen and members of the Health and Education Committees and the Special Services (Education) Sub-Committee which has been, as before, an encouragement throughout the year.

G. T. MACCULLOCH.

*Medical Officer of Health.
Principal School Medical Officer.*

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor DR. D. BROWN C.B.E.

Chairman

Alderman R. J. ROGERSON

Deputy Chairman

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor O. ELLIS, M.B.E.)

Alderman T. A. CAIN, J.P.

Councillor DR. C. M. HARRIS

Alderman T. E. DOOLEY

Councillor J. R. JONES

Alderman J. C. HEVEY

Councillor Mrs. I. PARKER

Councillor A. BAKER

Councillor C. B. WEIGHTS

Councillor D. BROWN

Councillor DR. J. A. WETHERED

Councillor Mrs. J. GEE

Councillor DR. T. E. ZAKI

Co-Opted Members

Representatives of the Bootle Local Medical Committee:

Dr. P. W. DAVIES

DR. N. D. WALKER

Representative of the Bootle Local Dental Committee:

Mr. S. F. CALLAGHAN

Representative of the Bootle Local Pharmaceutical Committee:

Mr. F. G. HIGHAM

Representative of North Liverpool Hospital Management Committee:

Mrs. M. M. KELLY, M.B.E., J.P.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Councillor J. F. BORROWS

Chairman

Councillor Mrs. M. E. CHARNOCK

Deputy Chairman

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor O. ELLIS, M.B.E.)

Alderman H. BAIRD

Councillor J. T. HANNAWAY

Alderman T. A. CAIN, J.P.

Councillor B. HILLEN

Alderman H. O. CULLEN, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. D. L. HOLDEN

Alderman G. HALLIWELL, J.P.

Councillor W. E. HULM, J.P.

Alderman A. S. MOORE, J.P.

Councillor F. P. A. LEONARD

Alderman F. P. MORRIS, J.P.

Councillor J. MAHON

Alderman R. J. ROGERSON

Councillor J. MARRAY, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. L. A. ASHCROFT

Councillor F. Y. MOLYNEUX

Councillor A. BAKER

Councillor Mrs. I. PARKER

Councillor J. D. CHARTERS

Councillor D. PATRICK

Councillor E. EDWARDS

Councillor C. B. WEIGHTS

Councillor Mrs. J. GEE

Councillor Mrs. M. F. WEIGHTS

Councillor Mrs. A. I. HALLIWELL

Councillor T. C. WOLFENDEN,
J.P.

Co-Opted Members

Dr. G. A. J. PITT, B.SC., A.R.I.C.

Rev. J. A. WILSON, B.D.

Mr. E. PIKE, B.A.

Rev. H. O. DONOGHUE

Very Rev. Dean T. WINDER

Miss M. F. MORLEY, J.P.

Rev. R. E. DENNIS, M.A.

Special Services (Education) Sub-Committee

Councillor F. P. A. LEONARD

Chairman

Councillor Mrs. M. E. CHARNOCK

Deputy Chairman

THE MAYOR, CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE (*ex-officio*)

Alderman H. BAIRD

Councillor J. D. CHARTERS

Alderman T. A. CAIN, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. J. GEE

Alderman H. O. CULLEN, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. A. I. HALLIWELL

Alderman F. P. MORRIS, J.P.

Councillor W. E. HULM, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. L. A. ASHCROFT

Councillor J. MARRAY, J.P.

Councillor A. BAKER

Councillor T. C. WOLFENDEN,
J.P.

STAFF

as at 31st December, 1968

*Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer:*

G. T. MACCULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:*

M. M. REGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officers (2):*B. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B.
Vacant.*Assistant Medical Officers and
School Medical Officers (part-time):*M. EVANS, M.B., Ch.B.
J. FRAZER, M.B., Ch.B.
M. E. MURPHY, M.B., Ch.B., D.OBST.,
R.C.O.G.,
M. O'SHEA, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.
E. PARRY, M.B., Ch.B.
A. R. UNSWORTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.*Principal School Dental Officer:*

D. N. MAXFIELD, L.D.S.

Assistant School Dental Officer:

V. BRAYSHAW, B.D.S.

Assistant School Dental Officer (part-time):

M. BIRKENHEAD, B.D.S.

Chest Physician (Joint Appointment):

S. KALINSKY, M.B., Ch.B.

*Visiting Specialists:**Ophthalmic Surgeon*

E. ALLEN, M.B., Ch.B.

Aural Surgeon:

F. BAUER, F.R.C.S. Edin., D.L.O.

*Orthopaedic Surgeon:*F. C. DWYER, M.B., Ch.B., FRCS., M.Ch.
Orth.*Public Analyst:*

J. F. CLARK, MSC., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.

Chiropodist (part-time):

J. WATERS, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. PARSONAGE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I..

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. DOWNIE, M.A.P.H.I..

*Specialist Public Health Inspectors:*J. BUCKLEY
J. M. CANGLEY. Deceased 27.10.68.
S. HESKETH
L. T. JONES
P. LLOYD
W. J. MASON
Vacant.*District Public Health Inspectors:*H. C. BARNES
D. CAULFIELD
I. P. GLISTER*Pupil Public Health Inspectors:*J. BATSTONE
R. FOULKES. Resigned 30.4.68.*Principal Administrative Assistant:*K. W. BARKER. Deceased 2.5.68.
A. N. WINSHIP. Appointed 17.7.68.*Domestic Help Organiser:*

E. LANDER

Deputy Domestic Help Organiser:

M. JOHNSON

Ambulance Supervisor:

T. SLATER.

*Health Visitors:**Superintendent Health Visitor and
School Nurse:*

V. A. BENSON

Deputy Superintendent:

P. STEWART

Senior Health Visitor:

M. T. DONOHOE

STAFF—continued*Health Visitors:*

E. GROGAN (Part-time)
 M. HOME
 E. JOYCE (Part-time)
 M. B. KEWLEY
 M. H. PEARCEY (part-time)
 R. TORRANCE
 6 Vacancies.

Student Health Visitor:

J. M. SEPHTON

Clinic Nurses:

P. EVANS
 M. SKYNER

Tuberculosis Visitors:

I. CRAIG
 K. SHERRY. Appointed 23.9.68.
 D. STENBERG. Resigned 8.5.68.

School Nurses:

F. M. CROKER
 M. T. GAVIN
 G. F. HEALEY
 B. F. MCKENDRICK
 S. RECK
 M. E. RICE

*Municipal Midwives:**Non-Medical Supervisor:*

W. WORTHINGTON

Deputy Non-Medical Supervisor:

D. SMITH

Senior Midwife:

M. W. DREWERY

Midwives:

M. E. CHAMBERLAIN
 C. DEMPSTER
 M. DOYLE
 M. EVANS
 J. GORDON
 L. LINACRE
 M. MORRIS
 M. MOSSMAN
 4 Vacancies full-time.
 5 Vacancies part-time.

*District Nurses:**Superintendent:*

E. I. DODDS

Deputy Superintendent:

E. GORDON (part-time)

Senior District Nurse:

K. SHERRY. Resigned 22.9.68.
 J. G. SCOTT. Promoted 1.12.68.

District Nurses:

S. BENTLEY
 E. V. CUTLER
 E. HOLMES
 K. MALONE
 O. MERRIFIELD
 M. QUINN.
 M. ROACH (part-time) Resigned 31.3.68.
 I. ROWLAND. Appointed 1.11.68.
 F. SHARP
 J. SILCOCK
 L. SINCLAIR (part-time) Resigned 31.3.68.
 N. J. STANTON
 A. STYERS
 E. C. THOMSON Appointed 8.4.68.
 H. WRIGHT

Mental Welfare Officers:

G. FOSTER, R.M.N., R.M.P.A.. (Dist.), SEN.
 J. A. D. GROUNDS, R.M.N., R.M.P.A..
 D. K. W. HIGGINS, S.R.N., R.M.N.,
 R.M.P.A..

Part-time Assistant:

M. MULLEN, R.M.P.A..

STAFF—continued

St. Lukes Junior Training Centre: *Supervisor:*

Deputy Supervisor:

Assistant Supervisors:

Student Assistant Supervisors:

Adult Training Centre:

Manager:

Deputy Manager:

Instructors:

Caretaker/Gardener:

Clerk:

Clerical Staff:

Administration Section:

Chief Clerk:

Senior Clerk:

Clerks:

Shorthand/Typist:

Public Health Inspectors Section:

Senior Clerk:

Clerks:

Shorthand Typist:

School Medical Service:

Clerk in Charge:

Clerks:

Dental Attendants:

J. EDWARDS, Dip. N.A.M.H., Dip. C.T.C.,
S.E.N.

P. PETERSON, Dip. N.A.M.H., Dip. C.T.C..

J. ENNIS, Dip. N.A.M.H.. Resigned
30.4.68.

M. FRY, Dip. C.T.C..

P. GIVENS (nee RYAN).

J. ROWE, Dip. N.A.M.H.. Dip. C.T.C.

V. WILKINSON, Dip. C.T.C..

V. WYCHERLEY (nee ROWBOTHAM),
Dip. N.A.M.H. Dip. C.T.C..

C. JONES. Appointed 3.9.68.

M. A. TABERN. Appointed 3.9.68.

C. E. WILSON, Dip. N.A.M.H., Dip. C.T.C.

A. BUTTERY, Dip. N.A.M.H., Dip. C.T.C.

C. BAGSHAW. Appointed 1.5.68.

W. BIRCH. Resigned 29.2.68.

J. CORBETT.

V. SLATER

K. C. TAYLOR

J. TUFT, Dip. C.T.C..

F. HAND

A. SHORT

A. N. WINSHIP to 16.7.68.

G. MURPHY. Appointed 24.9.68.

D. M. LATIMER

A. K. BELL

B. COSTELLO

A. M. GIRVAN

O. GRIFFITHS

M. E. LANE

A. PARR

C. V. DOUGLAS

F. MAUDSLEY. Deceased 4.8.68.

H. H. HOSKINSON. Appointed 28.10.68.

N. CLOTHIER

E. PRICE. Appointed 4.11.68.

B. RUSHTON. Resigned 13.10.68.

E. ALLINSON

D. GREEN

D. BERNARD

E. M. DUNFORD

M. MARTIN

J. WYLIE

C. E. BOHAN

V. HORROCKS

H. SHARP

VITAL STATISTICS

Civilian Population (Registrar-General's estimate at mid-year 1968 for statistic purposes only)	79,800
Population at Census 1961	82,773
Area in Acres (exclusive of river bed)	3.329
Inhabited Houses (end 1968) according to rate books ...	21,443
Uninhabited Houses (end 1968) according to rate books ...	391
Live Births:	
Number	1,442
Rate per 1,000 population	18.07
Illegitimate Live Births, per cent of total live births	9.64
Stillbirths:	
Number	36
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	24.36
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,478
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	29
Infant Mortality Rates:	
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	20.11
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births...	19.95
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	21.58
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11.09
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	7.63
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	31.80
Maternal Mortality	
Number of deaths	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	—
Total Deaths	755
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	9.46
Number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	3
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	0.037
Number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	3
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	0.037
Area Comparability Factors—Births—0.90, Deaths—1.69.	
Calculated on these factors, the	
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) is 15.99.	
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) is 16.26.	

The Rateable Value of the Borough as at 1st April, 1968, was £2,895,817

The Estimated Product of a Penny Rate for 1968-69, was ... £12,415

In 1968-69 the General Rate (excluding water rate and charges)

was ... 14s. 1d. in the £

The cost of the Health Services during 1968/69 was estimated at £291,410

Equivalent to a Rate of ... 1s. 11·47d. in the £

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS WITH THOSE OF PREVIOUS YEARS

Population

The Census returns from the year 1881 show the population of the Borough as follows:—

1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,374
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,217
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,556
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,876
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,487
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,800
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,977
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,773

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population at mid-year (for statistic purposes only) was 79,800. This estimate shows that the population of the Borough in 1968 was 1,490 less than in the summer of 1967.

Marriages

The Superintendent Registrar states that the number of marriages during the year was 691 compared with 571 last year.

Births

During the year 1,442 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 18·07 per 1,000 of the population, that for England and Wales being 16·9. There were 740 male and 702 female births.

BIRTH RATES, 1901—1968

Period	BOOTLE		England & Wales	
	Live Births	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000	
1901—1910	20,468	32.3	27.2	
1911—1920	20,748	27.6	21.8	
1921—1930	18,884	22.8	18.4	
1931—1935	8,367	21.8	15.0	
1936—1940	7,959	21.6	14.9	
1941—1945	1,327	25.2	16.0	
1946	1,797	27.9	19.1	
1947	2,022	30.3	20.5	
1948	1,700	24.5	17.9	
1949	1,541	22.0	16.7	
1950	1,586	22.6	15.8	
1951	1,554	20.8	15.5	
1952	1,528	20.3	15.3	
1953	1,596	20.9	15.5	
1954	1,662	21.6	15.2	
1955	1,627	20.82	15.0	
1956	1,912	24.09	15.8	
1957	1,921	23.82	16.1	
1958	1,945	23.85	16.4	
1959	1,933	23.55	16.5	
1960	1,995	24.17	17.1	
1961	1,993	24.10	17.4	
1962	1,958	23.53	18.0	
1963	1,852	22.22	18.2	
1964	1,904	22.93	18.4	
1965	1,699	20.53	18.1	
1966	1,542	18.80	17.7	
1967	1,387	17.10	17.2	
1968	1,442	18.07	16.9	

DEATH RATES, 1901—1968

Period	BOOTLE		England & Wales	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000	
1901—1910	11,400	17.8	15.4	
1911—1920	12,470	17.1	14.3	
1921—1930	10,336	13.5	12.1	
1931—1935	5,212	13.5	12.0	
1936—1940	5,019	13.8	12.5	
1941—1945	4,087	15.6	11.9	
1946—1950	3,877	11.4	11.5	
1951	901	12.0	12.5	
1952	734	9.7	11.3	
1953	602	7.89	11.4	
1954	685	8.91	11.3	
1955	730	9.34	11.7	
1956	703	8.86	11.7	
1957	811	10.06	11.5	
1958	775	9.50	11.7	
1959	813	9.90	11.6	
1960	771	9.34	11.5	
1961	816	9.87	12.0	
1962	780	9.37	11.9	
1963	773	9.28	12.2	
1964	767	9.24	11.3	
1965	780	9.43	11.5	
1966	754	9.20	11.7	
1967	761	9.32	11.2	
1968	755	9.46	11.9	

Causes of Death

The causes of death, classified according to age, are shown in the table on page 18.

Communicable Diseases

There was one death from Enteritis, one death from other infective and parasitic causes, recorded during the year. There were no deaths from diphtheria, smallpox, chicken pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or any other infectious disease.

Respiratory Diseases

Pneumonia was responsible for 65 deaths, bronchitis for 61 and other respiratory diseases for 9, making the total deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding influenza and tuberculosis) 135. This amounts to 15.23 per cent of the total deaths at all ages, as compared with 14.19 per cent in 1967. There were no deaths from influenza.

Cancer

Cancer was registered as the cause of death in 141 cases, as compared with 153 in the preceeding year. This represents a cancer death rate of 1.77 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.88 during the year 1967.

Violent Causes

There were 43 deaths from violent causes (including 15 from road traffic accidents and 7 from suicide).

Neo-Natal Mortality

Sixteen children died before reaching the age of one month, of whom 11 died during the first week of life. This gives a neo-natal mortality rate of 11.09 per 1,000 births.

Infant Mortality

There were 29 deaths of infants under the age of one year, compared with 29 in 1967. The infant mortality rate was 20.11 per 1,000 births compared with 20.91 in 1967.

The rate of infant mortality in males was 11.09 and in females 9.09 per 1,000 live births.

Throughout England and Wales the rate of infant mortality was 18.0 per 1,000 births.

The rate of infant mortality in legitimate infants was 18.03 and in illegitimate infants was 2.08 per 1,000 live births.

The causes of infant death were:—Enteritis 1, meningitis 2, pneumonia 4, congenital Abnormalities 5, Birth Injury or difficult labour 5, Other diseases of nervous system 1, Other diseases of respiratory system 7, Other causes of peri-natal mortality 4.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE—BOOTLE COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

<i>Years</i>				<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1916-20	...	...	...	103	91
1921-25	...	...	...	91	76
1926-30	...	...	...	89	68
1931-35	...	...	...	87	62
1936-40	...	...	...	74	55
1941-45	...	...	...	77·2	49·8
1946	...	...	...	75	43
1947	...	...	...	91·5	41
1948	...	...	...	54·1	34
1949	...	...	...	54·5	32
1950	...	...	...	47·3	29·8
1951	...	...	...	39·9	29·6
1952	...	...	...	43·2	27·6
1953	...	...	...	28·8	26·8
1954	...	...	...	37·3	25·5
1955	...	...	...	28·8	24·9
1956	...	...	...	28·24	23·8
1957	...	...	...	26·55	23·1
1958	...	...	...	31·36	22·6
1959	...	...	...	35·18	22·0
1960	...	...	...	32·58	21·9
1961	...	...	...	33·12	21·6
1962	...	...	...	28·09	21·6
1963	...	...	...	34·56	20·9
1964	...	...	...	27·31	20·0
1965	...	...	...	19·42	19·0
1966	...	...	...	22·05	19·0
1967	...	...	...	20·91	18·3
1968	...	...	...	20·11	18·0

A tabular statement of the causes of death of children under the age of one year is given on page 19.

Deaths of Children aged 1-5 Years

There were three deaths of children aged 1-5 years and 2 in 1967. One child died of a malignant neoplasm, one of an unspecified neoplasm and the other child died of a congenital abnormality.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths were reported during the year.

Inquests

Inquests were held on 52 deaths.

TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING THE YEAR 1968

[illegible]

INFANT MORTALITY, 1968.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CODE	CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under One Year
B 4	Enteritis & Other Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
B 24	Meningitis	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
B 32	Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
B 42	Congenital Anomalies	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	5
B 43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	4	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	5
B 44	Other Causes of Peri-Natal Mortality ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
B 46 (4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
B 46 (6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	7
	TOTALS	11	1	2	2	16	5	4	3	1	29

Personal Health Service

Care of Mothers & Young Children

Municipal Midwifery Service

Health Visiting Service

Home Nursing Service

Vaccination & Immunisation

Ambulance Service

Prevention of Illness(Care& After Care)

Health Education

Home Help Service

Mental Health Service

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Notification of Births

The number of births notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act. (Total births in the Borough):—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	706
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Included in the above figures were births in the Borough to outside residents:—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Total births to Bootle mothers—born in the Borough:—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Domiciliary births to Bootle mothers:—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Births to Bootle mothers in hospitals in the Borough:—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Births to Bootle mothers, notified from Hospitals outside the Borough

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	992
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35

Care of Premature Infants

Notification is made in cases where the birth weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. In the case of domiciliary confinements every effort is made to secure a separate bedroom for mother and infant, and to provide a draught-proof cot with detachable lining, suitable bedding, hot water bottles and special feeding bottles; if any of the latter requirements are not available they can be provided on loan from the Health Department.

In every case of premature birth occurring at home, close liaison is observed between the midwifery staff and the health visitors. Special reference is made by the hospital authorities to the midwifery service when premature babies are discharged from hospital. Information is given as to the child's general condition and methods of feeding, special attention being paid to these cases by the Staff. Before the midwife relinquishes responsibility, arrangements are made for the health visitor for the district to take over early supervision.

The following notifications of premature live births to mothers ordinarily resident in the Borough were received:—

Hospital (including Bootle Maternity Home)	...	...	...	...	113
Home and Private Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	5

118

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations 1926-1937.

There was no case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.

Ante Natal Clinics

Four Ante-Natal Clinics were held each week. During the year 231 new cases attended, corresponding to 15.63 per cent of the total live and stillbirths; in addition, 47 cases carried over from the preceding year continued under supervision, and a total of 1,491 attendances were made. It should be noted that Bootle patients intending to enter Walton Hospital for confinement usually attend the Ante-Natal clinic held at that Hospital.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Clinic

This is a combined effort on the part of the midwife and the health visitor. Both demonstrate and supervise the exercises. Each gives talks on the subjects related to their individual field of work. The talks are simple and are given in a relaxed atmosphere, usually over a cup of tea.

In her talks the midwife deals with the development of the foetus; the process of labour; bathing the baby; diet during pregnancy; and the layette. The health visitor on the other hand deals with infant feeding; normal infant development; immunisation; and positive health.

During the year, 32 patients made 142 attendances at 48 Relaxation Classes.

Post-Natal Clinics

During the year 17 mothers attended for post-natal examination, but it is not known how many mothers attended their own general practitioners for this examination.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Eight infant clinic sessions were conducted weekly.

	New Cases			Total Attendances				
	Born 1968	Born 1963 to 1967	Totals	Born 1968	Born 1963 to 1967	Totals	No. of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
<i>Health Centre—</i>								
Monday	103	28	131	494	552	1046	48	21.79
Wednesday	132	65	197	963	953	1916	50	38.32
Thursday	120	68	188	701	857	1558	50	31.16
<i>School Medical Offices—</i>								
Tuesday	140	39	179	791	671	1462	52	28.11
Thursday	119	63	182	591	829	1420	52	27.31
<i>Glovers Lane</i>								
Tuesday	149	29	178	694	948	1642	51	32.20
Wednesday	103	49	152	579	818	1397	51	27.39
<i>Simons Croft—</i>								
Friday	44	4	48	255	454	709	49	14.47
TOTALS	910	345	1255	5068	6082	11150	403	27.67

Phenylketonuria

Phenylketonuria (PKU) is a hereditary inborn error of metabolism, occurring once in about 10,000 births, in which the amino acid phenylalanine accumulates in the blood. The normal blood phenylalanine level is about 1-2 mg. per cent. In the first few days of life the level may rise slightly but it quickly becomes stabilised. In P.K.U. the level continues to rise and may reach 50-100mg. per cent in a short time, if the level reaches 15mg. per cent phenylpyruvic acid, a derivative of phenylalanine, usually appears in the urine.

A high phenylalanine level in the blood leads to impairment of the nervous system, and irreversible brain damage can occur in a matter of weeks. The condition is treated by keeping the patient on a low phenylalanine diet, and it has been shown that if this diet is started early enough, before clinical signs of PKU are evident, the child's development is virtually normal and mental retardation is prevented. It is with this in mind that the Health Visitors strive to have every baby tested as early as possible.

The Guthrie method of testing a sample of the child's urine has been used since March, 1964 and this continued in the early part of the year. From the beginning of July, however, the more accurate Guthrie method of testing a sample of blood obtained by heel prick has been used as the method of choice. The urine method continues for cases where blood is difficult to obtain.

From January—June 30th, 485 urine tests were done. July 1st—December 31st. 76 urine, and 677 bloods were tested.

No case of phenylketonuria was diagnosed during the year.

Congenital Abnormalities

The following table gives a summary of Congenital Abnormalities notified over the past 3 years, classification based on the recommendations of the Registrar General's Advisory Committee for the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

	1968	1967	1966
Central Nervous System	11	18	9
Ear and Eye	2	—	2
Alimentary System	3	—	3
Heart and Great Vessels	7	—	7
Respiratory System	—	—	—
Uro-genital System	3	1	1
Limbs	14	6	12
Other Skelital	—	—	—
Other Systems	—	5	1
Other Malformations	2	2	7
TOTALS	42	32	42

Children at Risk

At the end of 1968 the total number of children on the "At Risk" register was 333 of which 33 were carried forward from 1967.

These are children who because of adverse genetic, pre-natal, perinatal or post natal influences are more prone to later handicap.

Children known to be handicapped at an early age, are not included, but are placed on the "Handicapped List".

The Health Visitors continue extra supervision of the "At Risk" children until it is evident that the child is making normal physical and mental progress. A child with delayed mental or physical development is transferred to the "Handicapped" List, thereby making certain that he will be followed up, visited regularly, his progress noted and the information made available to the Medical Officer of Health for early examination and assessment.

Handicapped List

The names of the handicapped child are entered in a register, the Health Visitors record card marked, and a special card completed and filed separately. These cards are distributed to the Health Visitors every six months for a summary of their home visits to be recorded. A copy of all medical and hospital reports are also recorded. At corresponding six monthly intervals a list is submitted to the School Medical Officer. The child is first included on this list on attaining the age of two years. This gives an early picture of the number who may need special education and it also ensures early medical examination and assessment.

The handicapped list "for observation" are included, and if later pronounced no longer handicapped, the School Medical Officer is informed.

57 children born in 1968 were placed on the "handicapped list". Of these 35 were congenital abnormalities apparent at birth.

The defects were as follows:—

Central Nervous System ...	...	...	...	12
Limbs ...	...	...	...	12
Heart and Great Vessels ...	...	...	...	11
Haemolytic Disease ...	...	...	...	2
Mongoloid ...	...	...	...	2
Hypospadias ...	...	...	...	2
Lung Tumor ...	...	...	...	1
Tumor behind eyes ...	...	...	...	1
Nieman Picks Disease ...	...	...	...	1
Erbs Palsy ...	...	...	...	1
Pigmented Naevus ...	...	...	...	1

For Observation

Congenital Torticollis ...	...	...	...	1
Maternal congenital spherocytosis ...	...	...	...	1
Marked Oedema of both feet ...	...	...	...	1
Lactose intolerance ...	...	...	...	1
Slow progress ...	...	...	...	6
Imperforate anus ...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	<u>57</u>

Welfare Foods Service

Distribution centres were as follows:—

Balliol House, Stanley Precinct, Balliol Road, Bootle 20.

Health Centre, Knowsley Road, Bootle 20.

School Medical Clinic, Balliol Road, Bootle 20.

Group Medical Centre, Simons Croft, Bootle.

Glovers Lane Clinic, Glovers Lane, Netherton, Bootle 10.

Total issues over the last 3 years are shown below:—

		1968	1967	1966
National Dried Milk ...	(Packets)	9,370	11,335	14,204
Orange Juice	(Bottles)	8,761	7,245	7,187
Cod Liver Oil	(Bottles)	994	1,002	1,094
Vitamin Tablets ...	(Packets)	1,001	1,042	910

Problem Families

A problem family may be defined as a family which, through physical, social, mental or emotional inadequacy is unable to benefit from the facilities currently available to all in the Welfare State in which we live. These families are unable to conform to the accepted patterns of our society, taking more from it than they contribute. They persistently fail to gain from the help and advice available to them from a multiplicity of social agencies, both statutory and voluntary.

In order to co-ordinate the care and assistance given to problem families in the Borough a team of officers, below chief officer level, meet at approximately monthly intervals in Committee under the Chairmanship of the Assistant Town Clerk. The Committee is known as the Health and Ancillary Services Staffs Co-ordinating Committee. The Superintendent health visitor and a mental welfare officer represent the Health Department on the Committee which also has representatives from the Welfare, Housing, Education and Children's Departments liaising with members from the Probation Service, the N.S.P.C.C., the M.S.S. and other similar bodies.

Problem families continue to be visited and supervised by the health visitor on whose district they reside. A register of families is kept. The number and type of case supported during the year may be summarised as follows:—

Bad management ... ..	...	...	8
Domestic difficulties and housing	...	...	12
Marital disharmony ... ..	...	...	5
Instability in one or both parents	...	...	7
Neglect and neglect with intemperance	...	...	8
Desertion ... ..	...	...	4
Illness and inability to cope	...	...	4
Illegitimacy and infidelity	...	...	3

At the end of the year the cases were reviewed and the following table summarises the position:—

Improved and removed from register	5
Some improvement but still under supervision...	7
Children taken into care	2
Families removed from district	2
No change	35
	—
	51
	—

In many cases the Women's Royal Voluntary Service render material assistance.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

Sixty-two cases were dealt with; these came to the notice of the Department from the following sources:—

Hospitals	16
Health Visitors	46
	—
	62
	—

Eleven unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes of the Moral Welfare Agencies at the expense of the Corporation. The placement of these 62 children was as follows:—

Remained with Mother	46
Legal Adoption	12
Removed from District	1
Deceased	1
Mother since married	2

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children

The following report has been supplied by the Dental Officer:—

(a) PATIENTS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Number Commenced Treatment</i>	<i>No. of treatments completed</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	85	85	40
Children under Five	172	119	117

(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	<i>Extrac- tions</i>	<i>General Anaes- thetics</i>	<i>Fill- ings</i>	<i>Scal- ings or Scal- ing & Gum Treat- ment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treat- ment</i>	<i>Dres- sings</i>	<i>Deutures Provided upper or lower</i>	
							<i>Com- plete</i>	<i>Par- tial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	171	18	89	22	—	—	16	11
Children under Five	157	187	42	—	—	—	—	—

X-Ray Examinations.—Facilities for X-ray examinations are available at the Liverpool Dental Hospital.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Staff

The establishment provides for a non-medical Supervisor and fourteen midwives. At the end of the year the Supervisor and 10 midwives were on the staff.

The establishment also provides for five part time midwives with duties in connection with the nursing of early hospital discharges. None of these posts was filled during the year.

Notification of Intention to Practice

Twenty-one midwives gave notice during the year of their intention to practise midwifery in the Borough; 11 of these were municipal midwives, and 10 were midwives in the Bootle Hospital Maternity Annex.

Cases Attended by Municipal Midwives

Confinements attended	181
Home visits (ante-natal)... ..	4,348
„ „ (puerperium)	2,608

In addition, the midwives made 6,676 home visits to cases discharged from hospital or maternity home before the tenth day as follows:—

	Patients discharged	Visits paid by midwives
Walton Hospital	781	4,679
Bootle Hospital Maternity Annex	182	895
Liverpool Maternity Hospital ...	114	746
Mill Road Maternity Hospital ...	48	278
Ormskirk Hospital	7	34
Others	7	44
	<hr/> 1,139 <hr/>	<hr/> 6,676 <hr/>

Early Discharges

Of the 1,139 patients discharged from hospital before the tenth day:

249 were discharged at 48 hours;
625 were discharged at 5 days;
265 were discharged after 5 days.

Births

Of the total of 1,478 notified live and still births to Bootle mothers the municipal midwives attended 184 and the remaining births took place in the following institutions:—

Walton Hospital	783
Liverpool Maternity Hospital	163
Bootle Hospital Maternity Annex	267
Other Hospitals	81

(These figures include 36 still births) ... 1,294

Patients engage the services of the midwife nearest to their own homes, and the midwife is responsible for their ante-natal care from the date of booking.

It is the practice where possible for a midwife to accompany all cases of haemorrhage associated with pregnancy to hospital in the ambulance. These cases include early bleedings in pregnancy (abortions), ante and post-partum haemorrhages. In addition, ambulance emergency (999) calls where the patient is pregnant and has not been seen by a doctor are accompanied. During the year 274 patients were accompanied to hospital by a municipal midwife. In addition, a midwife accompanies patients discharged home from hospital before the fifth day following confinement.

Ante-Natal Clinics

The Municipal midwives hold ante-natal clinics at the following centres:—

Glovers Lane Clinic	Monday	1.30—4.00 p.m.
School Medical Clinic, Balliol Road	Monday	1.30—4.00 p.m.
Health Centre, Knowsley Road	Tuesday	1.30—4.00 p.m.
Simons Croft	Thursday	1.30—4.00 p.m.

Gas and Air Analgesia

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer inhalation analgesia; 6 sets are in use, one of which is kept at the Ambulance Station and conveyed to the patients home when required. The remaining 5 sets are kept at the homes of midwives who use cars on duty.

During the year, entonox analgesia was given in 165 cases; Pethilorfan was administered in 87 cases.

Medical Aid

The services of medical practitioners were requested in 81 cases during the year to attend to early discharges from hospital. In all cases the medical practitioners had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Transport

The Non-Medical Supervisor and eight Midwives receive an essential car users allowance based on mileage. Municipal midwives using a cycle receive a travelling allowance of 13s. 0d. per month, or 40s. 0d. per month if they use a motor scooter when on duty. During the night, if public service vehicles are not available, transport is provided from the Ambulance Depot.

Training of Part II Pupil Midwives

During 1964 consultative meetings were held at Walton Hospital between representatives of the North Liverpool Hospital Management Committee and representatives of the Lancashire County Council and the Bootle County Borough Council.

As a result of these meetings the first training course with pupil midwives from Walton Hospital commenced early in March, 1965, domiciliary training in the Crosby District and in the County Borough of Bootle commencing on 1st June, 1965. Since 1966, four courses have been run each year.

During 1968, 15 pupils from Bootle, 8 pupils from Crosby, 11 pupils from Kirkby and Prestwich attended.

The pupil midwives work under the supervision of their teaching district midwives and tutorials and practical teaching is given by the hospital Tutor and the Non-medical Supervisor. During 1968, 8 midwives worked as approved teachers. Lectures on epidemiology, infectious diseases, maternal and infant welfare, and local and central government administration are given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Chief Welfare Officer, the Children's Officer and myself.

During the year 34 pupils commenced the course and 34 qualified as midwives. The table which follows shows the statistics from the commencement of these courses in 1965.

Year	No. Courses Com-menced	No. of Students attending			Total	Passes
		Bootle	Crosby	Kirby & Prestwich		
1965	3	12	6	—	18	18
1966	4	16	8	—	24	24
1967	4	16	8	—	24	24
1968	4	15	8	11	34	34

Obstetric Training

Student nurses undergoing obstetric training at Walton Hospital visit the domiciliary service and spend a day on the district. During the year 30 students spent a morning visiting with the midwife and attended a clinic in the afternoon.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

Staff

The establishment provides for one Superintendent health visitor and thirteen full-time health visitors. At the end of the year five full-time and three part-time health visitors were in post. In addition, two part-time clinic nurses were employed.

Because of the difficulty of obtaining health visitors, the Committee in November, 1948, approved of a scheme for the engagement of student health visitors who would attend a whole-time course of training at the Liverpool University School of Hygiene and would receive during the first year three-quarters of the minimum salary of a health visitor. After the period of training they would then return to the service of the Authority for the remainder of the twelve months, and if successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate would, if required, give a further twelve months' service to the Authority. The Committee pay the course fees, and the examination fee. One student health visitor was in training at the 31st December 1968.

Home Visitation

The staff paid 15,462 home visits, including 1,346 visits to infants under one year, and 6,952 visits to children aged from one to five years.

Home Visits to Expectant Mothers

The health visitors paid 275 home visits to expectant mothers to advise them on general and personal hygiene, with a view to promoting normal childbirth.

Liaison Arrangements

At the request of the Hospital Authorities, the health visitors make domiciliary visits to ascertain the environmental conditions of geriatric patients who are on the waiting list for admission, and these reports are supplied to the Hospital Authorities. No arrangements have been made for health visitors to work with particular medical practitioners or groups of practitioners, but close liaison exists and specific cases are referred to the health visitor by the general practitioner. The health visitors also follow up cases discharged from hospital when requested.

Transport

The Superintendent Health Visitor and two Health Visitors receive an essential car users allowance, based on mileage.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinic

A mothercraft and Relaxation Clinic is held as a joint venture with the Midwifery Service, at Glovers Lane Clinic on Monday afternoons.

During the year 48 sessions were held at which 32 patients made 142 visits.

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

Staff

All the staff were non-resident. The establishment provides for a Superintendent and fifteen district nurses. At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Superintendent (who is a Queen's Nurse) 3 full-time and 1 part-time Queen's Nurses. 6 full-time State Registered Nurses, and 5 full-time State Enrolled Nurses.

Training

The Council have in the past adopted a scheme for sponsoring the training of District Nurses by the Queens Institute of District Nursing, each trainee nominated by the Authority was required to give 12 months service as a District Nurse after completing her training.

In January one nurse successfully completed her training under this scheme.

District Nurse Training is now being organised by the Ministry of Health, who award a National Certificate.

In May a nurse was nominated for training under this new scheme, but has been required to re-sit the examination for the Certificate in May 1969.

Transport

Six nurses have been granted a car allowance. If the nurse prefers to use a cycle, a cycle allowance of 13s. per month is granted by the Council.

Source of new Cases

Source	1966	1967	1968
General Practitioners	629	596	552
Hospitals	121	175	221
All Sections of Health Department ...	12	30	33
Direct from Relatives and Friends ...	22	27	28
TOTALS	784	828	834

Visits

There were 33,995 visits paid to 1,126 patients during the year, including 282 cases carried over from 1967.

Day Cases

With effect from July 1968 selected patients were discharged from Walton Hospital, hours after having had an operation. Patients being admitted at 8 a.m. for an operation at 10 a.m. are discharged between 4-30 p.m. and 6 p.m. The District Nurse visits at 10 p.m. the same

evening and makes 2 visits daily for 3 days and then reduces her visits to once a day for the remainder of the week. A comicialary visit is also made during the afternoon the patient undergoes the operation to ensure preparations to receive the patient are satisfactory and give assurance to the relatives.

Between July and December 1968, 6 patients were discharged home on the same day as they underwent an operation.

General Nursing Care

As in previous years, a large number of the patients attended have been elderly patients requiring general nursing care. Of the 1,126 patients dealt with during the year 547, or 48.6% were over 65 years of age. The number of elderly patients nursed in the previous year was 523, or 48.1% of all patients. The elderly bed-fast patient, the arthritic, or the patient recovering from a cerebral catastrophe requires a prolonged course of general nursing and rehabilitation and this is work which is very demanding on the time of the trained nurse. Valuable help continues to be given in bed-bathing and general nursing care of patients by members of the West Lancashire Branch of the British Red Cross Society. This voluntary assistance is much appreciated by the district nurse and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to those members of the West Lancashire Branch of the Service who have assisted the District Nursing Service during the year.

Sick Children

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children but 20 (or 1.8%) of the patients dealt with were children under the age of five years. These children require mostly dressings after minor operations, burns and scalds, nursing care during an attack of bronchitis, and penicillin injections for chest conditions or otitis media.

Enuresis

The treatment of enuresis by means of the Pad and Alarm Bell Apparatus is supervised in the home by the district nurse. Cases are referred by the School Medical Officer or the family doctor, and a total of usually six visits is made by the district nurse to explain the use of the apparatus and ensure it is being used properly. The co-operation of the parent is essential, and they must be prepared to get up themselves when the bell rings to supervise the child and to reset the alarm. During the year, six outfits were in use and the details of the 31 cases treated are shown in the Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for this year.

Sick Room Equipment

In many instances effective nursing requires the use of suitable sick-room equipment. Not only does it assist in the comfort of the patient but it allows many patients to be nursed at home who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Items of sick-room equipment are available on loan to patients through the District Nursing Service.

During the year the following items were issued on loan to patients:—

Bed Pans	...	...	...	89	Sorbo Rings	...	...	26
Mackintosh Sheets	...	...	...	63	Air Rings	...	...	21
Back Rests	...	...	...	48	Bed Cradles	...	...	13
Wheel Chairs	...	...	...	48	Oxford Hoists	...	...	2
Urinals	...	...	...	30	Pennryn Hoist	...	...	4
Commodes	...	...	...	27	Bed and Mattress	...	...	1

Supply of Incontinence Pads

The scheme whereby incontinence pads are issued free to incontinent bedfast and ambulant patients continued during the year. Eighty-nine. (27 more than last year) were supplied.

An allowance of fourteen pads per patient per week is made free of cost but any in excess of this may be obtained on payment at the cost price. No requests were made during the year for incontinence pads in excess of the free issue. No difficulties have been experienced in the disposal of soiled pads. A collection/disposal service operates for patients living in accommodation without facilities for burning soiled dressings. During the year 27 patients benefited from the service.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination

During the year vaccination continued to be carried out by general practitioners and by the Local Health Authority's medical staff. The numbers dealt with are shown in the table below:—

	Under 2 years	1-4 years	5-15 years	16— years	Total 1968	1967	1966
Vaccinated Clinic Staff ...	2	260	52	5	319	367	415
Vaccinated General Pract. ...	21	88	11	21	141	169	180
Re-Vaccinated Clinic Staff ...	—	—	75	25	100	96	131
Re-Vaccinated General Pract.	—	—	5	42	47	34	19
	23	348	143	93	607	666	745

Vaccination—Poliomyelitis

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was as follows:—

	1968	1967	1966
Complete primary course	1,113	1,131	1,407
Booster Doses	745	720	718

Vaccination—Measles

The Ministry of Health Circular 9/68 stated that in the Minister's view vaccination against measles should be offered to all children up to and including the age of 15 years, who had not suffered an attack of measles or been vaccinated against it.

The Minister recommended that for routine immunisation in early childhood, measles vaccination should be given in the second year of life, after the completion of the basic course of immunization against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis, and preferably before the routine vaccination against Smallpox.

Vaccination against measles commenced on 1st May 1968 with pre-school children being vaccinated, and was followed on 9th May 1968 by the commencement of vaccination sessions to school children between the ages of 5-7 years. During the remainder of the year, measles vaccination was offered to all susceptible school children up to the age of 15 years. The number of children vaccinated during the year was as follows:—

YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTAL
1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	1952-60	
1	158	196	184	673	507	1719

Immunisation—Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-15 years	16— years	Total 1968	1967	1966
Triple Antigen	299	559	37	—	895	859	904
Diphtheria/Tetanus	1	14	345	—	360	19	578
Tetanus	—	—	18	—	18	2	—
Total protected against:							
Diphtheria	300	573	382	—	1255	878	1482
Whooping Cough	299	559	37	—	895	859	904
Tetanus	300	573	400	—	1273	880	1482
Reinforcing Doses:							
Triple Antigen	—	9	39	—	48	33	20
Diphtheria/Tetanus..	—	—	652	—	652	716	516
Tetanus	—	—	3	—	3	—	1

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Administration

The Ambulance Service is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health.

Headquarters

In May the Service moved into new pre-fabricated premises erected close to the old station, retaining the use of the garage and stores.

Staff

The staff of the Service consists of:—

Ambulance Supervisor
4 Section Leaders
21 Driver Attendants
Clerk/Telephonist

The ambulance telephones are now manned on a 24 hour basis to take emergency calls, and to accept calls for the Midwifery and District Nursing Services, outside office hours.

Mutual Aid

Arrangements with the Lancashire County Council and the Liverpool City Council for mutual aid in cases of emergency have been continued.

Vehicles

Vehicles in use at the end of the year comprised, one B.M.C. 12 seater omnicoach, two B.M.C. sitting case/ambulances and six B.M.C. ambulances. These latter include a new vehicle which came into service in October.

Total vehicle mileage for the year was 113,364 miles, an increase of 4,189 miles on the previous year.

At the end of 1968 the ages of the vehicles were as follows:—

Age of Vehicle in Years

Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	Over 10
1	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	—

Radio Telephone Equipment

All vehicles with the exception of the omnicoach are fitted with mobile two way radio units, controlled from a fixed base Station at the Ambulance Headquarters, Markfield Road. A new aerial mast, erected in May, on a nearby multi-storey building, has greatly increased the efficiency and range of this equipment.

Calls

During the year the number of calls dealt with was as follows:—

Type of Case	Day 7 a.m.-11 p.m.	Night 11 p.m.-7 a.m.	Total
Hospital Transfers	8,658	127	8,785
Accidental Emergencies:			
(a) Docks	343	31	374
(b) Industrial	175	21	196
(c) Road Traffic Accidents...	231	35	266
(d) Home	859	296	1,155
(e) Others	787	136	923
Hospital Admissions	2,008	193	2,201
Infectious	101	14	115
Maternity	510	317	827
Mental Health	472	7	479
Removals for other Local Authorities	86	14	100
Abortive and Malacious	383	89	472
Midwife Duty	12	10	22
TOTALS	14,625	1,290	15,915

In 1967, total calls numbered 15,125 of which 13,884 were day calls and 1,241 were night calls.

The number of patients carried during the year was 31,451, as against 28,214 in 1967. Of this number, 3,203 were mentally handicapped pupils transported to and from the Junior and Adult Training Centres.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS (CARE AND AFTER-CARE)

Tuberculosis

The treatment of tuberculous patients is carried out by the Chest Physician employed by the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board and the patient's family doctor. Patients are seen at the Chest Clinic, part of the Health Centre in Knowsley Road where tuberculous visitors employed by the Local Authority attend regularly and are engaged in the domiciliary visiting of notified cases and their contacts. Patients are assisted by the provision of sputum flasks and other nursing requisites.

Where the housing accommodation is overcrowded or unsuitable, representations are made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee so that priority can be given to such cases.

Two tuberculosis visitors are employed, and during the year they made 1,572 visits to the homes of tuberculosis patients.

B.C.G. Vaccination

It is the practice of the Authority to carry out B.C.G. testing and immunisation of children aged 13 years and over. This work is carried out in the schools and is reported in the Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for the year.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY (Prevention of Cancer of the Cervix)

Cancer of the cervix can be detected by a simple smear test, and if it is found at an early stage, a minor operation can prevent the spread of the disease.

A Clinic has been held weekly since 13th January, 1967, at the School Medical Offices, Balliol Road, when a woman medical officer has been in attendance, and all women over the age of 35 years are eligible for the test.

The cervical smear is examined by a Pathologist at Walton Hospital and copies of all results are forwarded to the general practitioners.

The response has been fair, but many more women in the Borough should avail themselves of this service. There were 50 clinic sessions held during 1968, at which 296 examinations were made. Of these, 43 were re-examinations at the request of the Pathologist, and 4 cases were found to be positive.

Provision of Sick Room Equipment

Articles of sick-room equipment are issued on loan. A deposit is requested and is refunded when the articles are returned in good condition. Requests for the equipment should be made to the District Nursing Superintendent at the Health Department, Balliol House, Stanley Precinct.

Convalescence

In accordance with Section 28, of the National Health Service Act, 1946, convalescence not involving medical treatment is arranged for patients recommended by general practitioners. A period of convalescence was approved by the Health Committee for 11 adults during the year.

Chiropody

In accordance with the recommendations in Circular 11/59 Local Health Authorities were empowered to establish a chiropody service under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The service commenced at the Health Centre, Knowsley Road in September, 1960. A part-time Chiropodist was engaged for two sessions per week and this arrangement continued until April, 1965, when a further weekly session was commenced.

During 1968, 196 sessions were worked and 1,180 treatments given.

A charge of 2s. 6d. is made for treating two feet, and 1s. 6d. for one foot. No charge is made to patients receiving Ministry of Social Security benefits.

Where patients are unable to attend the clinic because of difficulty in walking, they are conveyed by ambulance.

At the end of the year 334 persons were on the register (320 old age pensioners, 10 handicapped persons and 4 expectant mothers.)

Provision is made for domiciliary visits where necessary, and 582 domiciliary visits were made during the year. The number of patients on the domiciliary register at the end of the year was 128.

Fluoridation

No progress in the fluoridation of water supplies can be reported during the year. The Bootle Council in 1968 reaffirmed its 1963 and 1965 resolutions in favour of adding fluoride to the water supply. The County Borough of Bootle, however, receives its water supply from the City of Liverpool and it is to be regretted that the City Council has not yet been able to show favour for a Scheme to add fluoride to the water supply. Such a scheme, if implemented, would prevent a considerable amount of tooth decay in children and thus release pressure on the School Dental Service.

Health Education

The services of the Central Council for Health Education/Health Education Council, continued during the year. Posters and leaflets issued by this association have been displayed on notice boards of Corporation Offices which the public visit, and in Infant Welfare Clinics and School Clinics, where personal advice associated with, or relating to the poster, was given to mothers and children in attendance.

Health Education to school children continued during the year. Posters and pamphlets on various topics were supplied to schools where necessary these were followed by lectures by Health Visitors or Public Health Inspectors.

Once again at the request of certain girls, Secondary Schools, at which C.S.E. subjects were being taken, a conference was arranged, at which the work of the Local Health Authority and School Medical Services were explained and topics relating to food hygiene, chest diseases and clean air were discussed.

It is difficult to assess the amount of Health Education carried out on a personal basis between Health Visitor, District Nurse or Midwife and patient, but it is felt to be the most useful form.

Public Health Inspectors also gave lectures to various voluntary bodies and a Clean Air Exhibition was held in the form of a demonstration house during a continuous period of two weeks.

C.S.E. Projects

The Maternal and Child Welfare Course has continued at the Countess of Derby School for 15 year-old school leavers.

31 Students enrolled for the course and were tutored by Mrs. M. Kewley, Health Visitor. The girls received instruction on ante-natal care, care of the mother and young baby, the toddler and pre-school child. During the course the students paid visits to Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough.

28 Certificates were awarded by the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare for the Child Care examinations.

Merseyside Cancer Education Committee

The work of the Committee continued in the Merseyside region during the year, eight public addresses being given in Bootle.

Leaflets, posters and film strip teaching kits are available to the Constituent Authorities for use in their health education programmes and cover the following subjects—cervical cytology; smoking and lung cancer; cancer of the breast and breast self-examination; as well as general facts on the development and early diagnosis of the disease.

In November the Committee published their "Report on the Survey of Public Opinion on Cancer" a survey on which the Administrator had been working for about eighteen months and which was an attempt to measure the affects of the Committee's Educational programme on the public in Merseyside. Information for the survey was collected in 1966.

The aim of the survey was really two-fold:—

- (a) to provide guidance on content of the educational programme as well as in teaching method, and
- (b) to provide a basis of public opinion on present knowledge of cancer for comparison in future surveys.

The findings of the survey in confirming that the Committee's Educational policy was being organised on the right lines brought to light, among others the following points.

- (1) Women at the lower end of the social scale and other women were least informed of the facts of cancer;
- (2) Just over a half in all age groups and social groups agreed with a statement to the effect that smoking could be a cause of cancer.
- (3) Less than one third of the sample knew about cervical cytology.

The survey indicates the areas in which Medical Officers of Health should be concentrating their health education programmes on cancer.

Mental Health Week

Mental Health Week held from 9-15 June 1968, was promoted by the National Association for Mental Health and the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, with support from many professional and voluntary organisations working in Mental Health. The theme for the final campaign was "Targets for Tomorrow". The programme arranged in Bootle was as follows:—

Date and Time	Place
Monday 10th June 7-30 p.m.—9.30 p.m.	Adult Training Centre—Youth Club Open to Public
Tuesday 11th June 2-30 p.m.—8-0 p.m.	Adult Training Centre Open to Public
Thursday, 13th June 10-30 a.m.—3-0 p.m.	St. Lukes Junior Training Centre Open to Public
Wednesday 19th June 7-30 p.m.	Adult Training Centre—Parents Staff Assoc. Open Meeting—Speaker and Film

At the open meeting held on Wednesday, 19th June 1968 at the Adult Training Centre, Mr. R. Hevey spoke on his work at Mill House School, Newton-le-Willows, where he is Supervisor. He also showed a film of the school made by Granada Television.

Poster displays illustrating the theme "Targets for Tomorrow" were exhibited at the Health Department, the Adult and Junior Training Centres, and at the Bootle Central Library.

The success of the week's venture was evident in the attendances recorded at each meeting and the numerous questions put to Mr. Hevey following his talk. Thanks are due to Mr. Hevey, members of the Mental Welfare, Adult and Junior Training Centres staffs for their efforts towards this end.

Home Help Service

The establishment provides for a supervisor, a deputy supervisor, and the equivalent of 42 full-time home helps.

138 new cases received assistance during the year. These, with 313 cases carried over from 1967, made a total of 451 cases dealt with during the year.

The following is a classification of the cases assisted:—

Type of Case	Households provided with help
(a) Tuberculosis	3
(b) Maternity	5
(c) Chronic Sick under 65 yrs. of age	30
(d) do. over 65 yrs. of age	396
(e) Others	12
	<hr/>
	451
	<hr/>
Total no. of hours worked ...	76,394

Where a case has been terminated and, after a lapse of time, is again provided with help in the same year, it is not counted as a new case.

The scale of assessment adopted by the Ministry of Social Security has been applied. Any householder utilising the Service has a right to appeal against the assessment in cases where it is felt that the scale would impose undue hardship, and these appeals are dealt with by the Health Committee.

Like the District Nursing Service requests for the Home Help Service have increased considerably over the last few years, the greatest proportion of the demand coming from the elderly chronic sick.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Staff

The staff establishment was as in the previous year. Three whole-time mental welfare officers are engaged, together with a part-time mental welfare assistant.

WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) Mental Illness

During the year, 217 persons were admitted to hospitals for psychiatric reasons. Of these, 118 were males and 99 were females. Of the total number of patients admitted to hospitals, 58 were admitted for observation under Sec. 29 or Sec. 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, and 157 were admitted informally. 2 patients were admitted to hospital under Section 60 of the Act.

Of the 58 patients admitted for observation only 6 patients were further detained for treatment following the expiration of the period of observation. The remainder either were discharged whilst under observation, or remained as informal patients.

Seven persons were taken for treatment as Day Patients, and 2 patients were taken for EEG's at the request of the Hospitals.

A total number of 183 patients was discharged during the year.

Investigations which did not result in immediate admission to hospital totalled 115.

A total of 2,541 visits was made, including 1,223 in connection with investigations, admissions, or discharges, 65 for pre-care, and 1,158 for after-care.

The majority of patients from Bootle are admitted to Ormskirk and District General Hospital or Winwick Hospital. Other hospitals to which patients have been admitted are Sefton General, Deva, Rainhill, Walton, Moston and Haydock Lodge. Many patients have attended the psychiatric clinics at Bootle, Winwick and Walton Hospitals.

(b) Sub-normality and Severe Sub-normality Ascertainment

During the year 3 boys and 1 girl were ascertained as being unsuitable for education under Sec. 57 of the Education Act, 1944, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959. In addition, 2 boys and 4 girls were recommended for informal supervision.

Short Term Care

17 males and 17 females were admitted for short-term care to National Health Service Hospitals, and 5 males were accommodated in private hostels.

Residential Care

During the year one female and one male were admitted for permanent care. One male was admitted for treatment, one female admitted from the Courts.

At the end of the year 4 persons were on the waiting list for hospital care.

Home Reports

39 home visits were made with regard to patients who were in hospital. These were for the purposes of granting holiday or trial leave, or with a view to ascertaining relatives' wishes in regard to the discharge of patients, etc.

Visits were made to 51 patients in Hospital, with Christmas presents from the Health Committee.

Domiciliary Visiting

1,171 visits were made to patients in the community.

Adult Training Centre

The Adult Training Centre has accommodation for training ninety mentally handicapped adults.

Staff

At the end of the year the staff consisted of Manager, Deputy Manager, two female instructors, three male instructors, one clerk, one bus escort, two domestic workers and a Caretaker/Gardener.

The Manager and Deputy Manager hold Diplomas of the National Association for Mental Health and the Central Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, and one instructor has the diploma of the Central Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally handicapped. One male instructor resigned in February and this post was filled in May.

Staff Courses

Mr. J. Tuft successfully completed his one year Diploma Course gaining the Central Training Councils Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Trainees

There are now 52 trainees on the roll. Three trainees were transferred from St. Lukes Junior Training Centre and five trainees were placed in full-time employment. This makes a total of 18 trainees to be placed in full-time employment since the Centre opened in 1966.

There is a wide range of ability amongst the trainees, from the severely subnormal to the low educationally subnormal.

Training

The general theme of training in this Centre is based on Dr. Gunsburg's theories, and the modern concept of socialisation within an

industrial workshop atmosphere. This means that although great emphasis is laid upon patterns of behaviour in the workshop, greater stress is placed upon the educational programme, which has been devised for each individual trainee.

Industrial work has continued at the Centre. We have various forms of constructive occupations ranging from clerical work for the local Health Executive Council, dismantling work for the Automatic Telephone Co., and assembly work for St. David's Manufacturing Company and Messrs. John Moores Home Shopping Service Ltd. In addition to this, individual jobs are carried out for members of the public.

A progress payment scheme is in operation whereby incentives are provided. The response by the trainees to this scheme has been enthusiastic, and the result so far has exceeded our expectations.

Several educational visits were organised during the year when groups of trainees visited the Liverpool Telephone Exchange, R.A.F. Exhibition, the Royal Court Theatre and the Illuminations at Morecambe.

Parent/Staff Association

A member of the Committee of the Parent/Staff Association bought a building in Cwm Penmechno, Caernarvonshire, and leased it to the Association rent free for use as a Hostel by the trainees of the Centre. It was officially opened on 6th July, 1968 by Mrs. Vera Bray, J.P. in the presence of the Mayor and Mayoress.

The trainees have responded to this venture with enthusiasm and having this amenity at weekends has enlarged their experience and furthered their social training.

In connection with the Hostel, the Bootle Mentally Handicapped Persons Fund presented a mini-bus to the Association on 24th October 1968, for conveying the trainees to and from the Hostel.

Junior Training Centre

St. Lukes Junior Training Centre is situated in Poulson Drive, and provides accommodation for 92 mentally sub-normal children including Special Care places.

Staff

At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Supervisor, Deputy Supervisor, 5 Assistant Supervisors and 2 Student Assistant Supervisor's.

The Supervisor, Deputy Supervisor and 2 Assistant Supervisors hold both the Diploma of the Central Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped and the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health, and 2 Assistant Supervisors hold the Diploma of the Central Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

1 Assistant Supervisor resigned in April and 2 Student Assistant Supervisors were appointed in September.

Staff Courses

Mrs. P. Wilkinson successfully completed her one year Diploma Course, gaining the Central Training Council Diploma. Miss M. Fry was also awarded the Central Training Council Diploma.

The Supervisor Mrs. J. Edwards attended a 3 day course on Physical Education at Alston Hall, Preston, and Mrs. P. Wilkinson attended a 3 day course organised by the Spastics Society on Cerebral Palsied Children.

Children

At the end of 1968, the number on the roll was 56. Seven children were admitted during the year and 10 children left St. Lukes. Of these, 3 were transferred to the Adult Training Centre; 3 were admitted for long term hospital care; one to a residential school for blind children; one was transferred to St. Pauls E.S.N. School; one to a Special School; and one left the district.

Activities and Training

The routine work of the Centre continued satisfactorily during the year. The major areas of training and education being—Self Help, Communication, Socialisation and Occupation.

Relating to this training, several outside visits were made, many shopping expeditions, walks, visits to the Adult Training Centre, and a very successful visit to St. Helens Junior Training Centre where the children took part in Physical Education and Music and Movement lessons. A return visit was made to St. Lukes by children and staff of the Eastham Junior Training Centre. These visits give the children valuable experience of social relationships and situations. The children are gradually guided to the experience of shopping, use of the telephone, use of public transport, etc.

Some of the children's work was entered in an art exhibition held at Bootle Library, alongside the work of normal school children. Patrons of the Strand Park Hotel, continued to give support to the Centre, providing chocolate eggs at Easter, days at the sea-side during the summer term and gifts at Christmas. The children also received Christmas gifts, a visit to the pantomime and summer outing from the Bootle Mentally Handicapped Childrens' Fund.

Fifth form girls from the Countess of Derby School have attended St. Lukes as part of a C.S.E. course on Maternal and Child Welfare.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was as follows:—

	Cases Notified		
	1966	1967	1968
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—
*Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
*Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	2	—
*Acute Rheumatism	—	—	—
Anthrax	1	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Dysentery	10	2	9
*Erysipelas	—	—	—
†Infective Jaundice	—	—	19
Leprosy	—	—	—
‡Leptospirosis	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Measles	191	443	252
*Membranous Croup	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
*Puerperal Pyrexia	—	6	1
Plague	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	16	12	10
Smallpox	—	—	—
‡Tetanus	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	49	37	31
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Typhus	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	39	44	27
‡Yellow Fever	—	—	—

† New Notification w.e.f. 15-6-68.

* Deleted w.e.f. 1-10-68.

‡ Notifiable Disease w.e.f. 1-10-68.

Food Poisoning

Food Poisoning notifications (corrected) were returned to the Registrar General as Follows:—

	1966	1967	1968
TOTAL	4	Nil	Nil
<i>Outbreaks due to Identified agents</i> ...			
Total outbreaks	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total cases	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Outbreaks due to Undiscovered Causes:</i>			
Total outbreaks	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total cases... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Single cases:</i>			
Agents identified	4	Nil	Nil
Unknown cause	4	Nil	Nil

TUBERCULOSIS

Register

The number of patients on the register at 31st December, 1968, totalled 663. The patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 651. The patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 12.

Incidence

The number of new cases notified during the year under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, was 31 (31 pulmonary and no non-pulmonary), as compared with 30 for the previous year. Notifications during recent years were as follows:—

Year							Tuberculosis Notifications
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

Mortality

The number of deaths caused by all forms of tuberculosis during the year was 3 amounting to 0.4 per cent of the deaths from all causes and giving a death-rate from this cause of 0.04 per 1,000 of the population.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence

Thirty-one new cases suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1968. The numbers notified during the past few years were as follows:—

Year							Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

Mortality

During the year 3 deaths were certified to be due to pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a rate of 0.04 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.02 in 1967.

Chest Clinic

During the year the Chest Physician examined 475 persons of whom 27 were eventually diagnosed as tuberculous. Attention continued to be paid to securing the attendance for examination of contacts of notified cases and 289 contacts were examined during the year. The tuberculosis visitors made 1,572 visits to homes of tuberculosis patients.

During the year 116 children received B.C.G. vaccination at the Chest Clinic.

The number of contacts examined and the number of home visits during the past few years is shown in the following table:—

Year				Contacts examined	Home Visits
1958	...	...	...	1,284 ...	... 2,719
1959	...	...	...	323 ...	... 3,149
1960	...	...	...	240 ...	... 2,923
1961	...	...	...	452 ...	... 2,844
1962	...	...	...	308 ...	... 2,938
1963	...	...	...	323 ...	... 2,560
1964	...	...	...	295 ...	... 2,202
1965	...	...	...	264 ...	... 1,848
1966	...	...	...	424 ...	... 1,889
1967	...	...	...	306 ...	... 1,831
1968	...	...	...	289 ...	... 1,572

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence

During the year no new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 2 in 1967.

Mortality

No deaths were certified to be due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

There was no occasion to take action under the above Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936: Section 169/172.

No action was taken under this Section dealing with the compulsory removal of cases of tuberculosis to hospital.

PREVENTIVE, CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICES

Ascertainment of Contacts

In every case, after receipt of a notification, a visit is paid to the home with the object of tracing contacts and arrangements are made for their examination at the Chest Clinic. In the case of children under 15, the Chest Physician examines with a view to ascertaining whether B.C.G. vaccination should be given. Adults are referred to the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit for a chest X-Ray.

Special clinics are held twice weekly for children who are contacts of notified and known cases. By this means the children are kept separate from any known cases of tuberculosis while attending the Clinic.

The number of contacts examined in relation to the number of notified cases in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Cases Notified (Pulmonary)	Contacts examined
1958	90	1284
1959	111	323
1960	45	240
1961	51	452
1962	40	308
1963	69	323
1964	40	295
1965	40	264
1966	45	424
1967	28	306
1968	31	289

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, BOOTLE AND
ENGLAND AND WALES, 1938—1968

<i>Year</i>	<i>Death Rate from Tuberculosis (All Forms) per 1,000 population</i>	
	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1937	1·11	0·69
1938	1·05	0·63
1939	1·08	0·58
1940	1·03	0·67
1941	1·62	0·73
1942	1·37	0·65
1943	1·28	0·67
1944	1·14	0·63
1945	1·01	0·62
1946	1·20	0·55
1947	0·92	0·55
1948	0·92	0·51
1949	1·04	0·45
1950	0·88	0·36
1951	0·54	0·31
1952	0·53	0·24
1953	0·29	0·20
1954	0·27	0·18
1955	0·23	0·15
1956	0·11	0·12
1957	0·24	0·10
1958	0·09	0·10
1959	0·09	0·08
1960	0·15	0·07
1961	0·22	0·07
1962	0·18	0·07
1963	0·05	0·06
1964	0·07	0·05
1965	0·04	0·05
1966	0·08	0·05
1967	0·02	0·04
1968	0·04	0·03

PUBLIC HEALTH (LEPROSY) REGULATIONS, 1966

These regulations became operative on the 1st March, 1966.

Leprosy was made notifiable in England and Wales in 1951, but all information concerning the incidence of this disease had to be sent directly by the general practitioner or the hospital doctor to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

Under the new Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1966, confidentiality will be maintained, but notifications will be sent instead to the Medical Officer of the Local Health Authority in which the patient is situated. The Medical Officer of Health will in turn transmit the information to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

In this way any patient suffering from Leprosy will be brought within the scope of the Health and Welfare Services simply and immediately and, at the same time, the powers given to Medical Officers of Health in the Public Health Acts of 1936, and 1961, for preventing the spread of disease will now apply to Leprosy.

During the year there were no cases of Leprosy notified in the Borough.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of venereal disease became the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board as from the 5th July, 1948. Facilities for the treatment of these diseases have been available to Bootle residents at a special clinic held at Bootle Hospital until the 31st December, 1965, when this clinic closed. Since the 1st January, 1966 the treatment of male patients has been undertaken at the Seamen's Dispensary, Liverpool, and the same facilities are available to female patients at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary and at the Newsham General Hospital. The special clinic of the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool also treats male patients.

The following tables show the number of new cases treated at the Liverpool Venereal Diseases Clinics 1966 to 1968.

Total New Cases

1966		1967		1968	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
150	30	161	55	154	55
180		216		209	

Seamen's Dispensary—Males

1966		1967		1968	
106		123		117	
—		2		1	
17		22		13	
89		99		103	

New Patients Examined.

New Cases—Syphilis.

New Cases—Gonorrhoea

New Cases—Others Requiring Treatment.

Liverpool Royal Infirmary

1966		1967		1968	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
44	15	38	23	37	33
2	—	3	2	2	3
12	5	12	8	11	11
30	10	23	13	24	19

New Patients Examined.

New Cases—Syphilis.

New Cases—Gonorrhoea.

New Cases—Others requiring Treatment.

Newsham General Hospital—Female

1966		1967		1968	
15		22		22	
—		—		—	
3		—		4	
12		22		18	

New Patients Examined.

New Cases—Syphilis.

New Cases—Gonorrhoea.

New Cases—Others requiring Treatment.

BLIND WELFARE

The administration of the Council's Blind Welfare Scheme is the responsibility of the Welfare Committee.

The Medical Officer is indebted to the Chief Welfare Officer for the information in Part A of the following statement:—

A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F. of Form B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	13	2	—	7
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	2	1	—	—
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	—	—	—	—

Total Number of Forms B.D.8 received during the year—1968—25

The following are the numbers of Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons on the registers at 31st December, 1968:—

Blind Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	45	107	152
Children	2	2	4
Total ...	47	109	156

Partially-Sighted Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	27	54	81
Children	5	3	8
Total ...	32	57	89

B. Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ... Nil

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

Epilepsy

It is difficult to assess the incidence of epilepsy as the condition is not notifiable, but the following statistics have been supplied by the Chief Welfare Officer:—

			Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary...	...	...	11	6	17
Colony	...	...	10	3	13
			—	—	—
Total	...		21	9	30
			—	—	—

Cerebral Palsy

The incidence of this disease is not known completely as it is not notifiable. The Welfare Department have the following cases under supervision:—

			Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary...	...	...	5	4	9
Institution	...	...	1	—	1

while the Education Department have records of 23 cases of whom 10 are receiving special educational treatment.

Assessment and Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Children

Early in the year the Department was asked by the Hospital Service to supply walking aids to several infants suffering from spina bifida or other associated disability so that their rehabilitation might be continued at home. It quickly became evident, however, that this type of equipment had to be adjusted and adapted to suit each child's particular needs and that the mothers of handicapped children required support, encouragement and instruction in the use of the equipment as well as in the general care of their child. They also needed each other's support and in meeting other mothers of children similarly handicapped they soon found the benefit of comparing notes. From initial assessments made on each child it was ascertained that remedial exercises and the use of remedial toys were necessary to teach many of the children to walk before walking aids and calipers could be used. A certain number of remedial toys were being used in the Special Care Unit at St. Luke's Junior Training Centre so the Assessment Clinic started there on the 7th March. Dr. Regan, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Mrs. M. E. Rice one of the School Nurses staffed the clinic extending their professional expertise to take in physiotherapy and remedial therapy.

Attendance at the clinic held each Thursday morning built up very quickly and by the 16th May, 11 physically handicapped pre-school children were attending along with mother who often had to bring too her other pre-school normal children. Because of lack of accommodation in St. Luke's Special Care Unit for such numbers, the clinic was transferred to the Welfare Centre on the 23rd May and transport to and from the Centre is by Welfare mini-bus. By the end of the year the staff attending the clinic

included a doctor, a school nurse, together with mothers of the children, Mrs. Mowatt a home teacher and Mrs. Bowen a retired teacher from St. Mary's Infant School giving voluntary help.

The clinic was equipped with walking aids, remedial and educational toys some of which had been made at the Adult Training Centre, to suit an individual child's needs. Equipment is available on loan to children to use in their own homes between clinics. The activities of the clinic include assessment of need, instruction in rehabilitation, remedial exercises and play, association in play with other physically handicapped infants and as often occurs with normal infants, and short periods in small groups in educational activity. Mothers not acting as helpers are encouraged to socialise, and the "coffee morning" atmosphere with its exchanges of conversation and experience has done much to increase the mothers' understanding of their own problem. Thanks to the untiring work and devotion of Mrs. Rice and her voluntary helpers the infants attending have shown considerable progress and gained considerable benefit from the venture.

At the end of the year 19 handicapped children were attending the Clinic.

Environmental Health Service
H. Parsonage, FRSH, MAPHI,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Foreword

Nuisances & Defects

Food & Drugs/Food Hygiene

Factories Act 1961

**Offices Shops & Railway
Premises Act 1963**

Air Pollution

Housing

General

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

During the year further progress was made in the Council's Clean Air Programme. Smoke Control Orders were made in respect of Smoke Control Area No. 9 and the Sefton Estate Smoke Control Area. These two Areas comprise 462 acres and contain 1889 premises. It is interesting to note that the trend towards gas as a means of heating domestic premises continues, and central heating continues to advance.

The amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere is measured by means of the volumetric apparatus, and it is encouraging to find that readings, taken over a number of years, indicate a substantial reduction of these pollutants in established smoke control areas.

Progress with slum clearance is being maintained, four Compulsory Purchase Orders were made during the year in respect of 110 houses, occupied by 405 persons.

The improvement of houses in the 'Klondyke' area continues, a total of 456 houses had been improved by the end of the year.

All premises to which the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act applies have received a general inspection, and more than 1200 visits of inspection were made to these premises during the year. Generally speaking, no serious difficulty has arisen in the enforcement of this Act. Further details of the administration of the Act are set out elsewhere in this Report.

More than 2,000 visits of inspection were made to premises where food is prepared for sale, or sold, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. It was encouraging to find that standards of hygiene generally were being maintained, although there is still room for improvement, especially in the field of personal hygiene.

There were 2,187 complaints from householders, and notices were served in respect of 3,772 nuisances, an increase of 359 nuisances on the previous year. The number of complaints decreased by 565. Of the 3,772 nuisances found, 2,369 were abated by the end of the year.

The provisions of the Public Health Acts and the Bootle Corporation Acts, which enable work to be carried out by default, or by agreement, have proved of inestimable value, as the slow process of instituting legal proceedings is obviated, and conditions inimical to health are speedily removed.

It is with deep regret that I record the death of two members of the staff, both with long years of service in Local Government. Miss Frances Mawdsley, who was Chief Clerk in the Public Health Inspectors' Department, died on the 4th August, 1968, at the age of 54 years. She entered the service of the Bootle Corporation on the 12th December, 1948, where she remained until her untimely death, altogether a period of 20 years. In her work she was dedicated, conscientious and experienced. Her kindness and understanding made her generally liked and respected. An officer of the calibre of Miss Mawdsley is difficult, perhaps impossible, to replace.

Mr. John Merriman Cangle died suddenly on the 27th October, 1968, at the age of 48 years. He entered Local Government Service as a Public Health Inspector in September, 1947, and joined the staff of the Bootle Health Department in September, 1948, where he remained until his death. In his work he was keen, experienced and effective. He made a great contribution to the success of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme, and his genial disposition and ready wit made him a very popular member of the staff. He is sadly missed.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of all members of the staff for their willing co-operation and enthusiasm in dealing with the increasing amount and complexity of the work in the County Borough.

The following pages contain details of the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS

Public Health Act, 1936**Boottle Corporation Acts, Water Act.**

Choked/defective drains	119
Choked/defective rainwater pipes, waste pipes and gutters	658
Defective yard walls, doors, frames	94
Defective water closets	305
Defective house roofs	447
Defects in domestic water supply	119
Defective yard surfaces	41
Dampness in dwellings	381
Defective plasterwork wall/ceiling	398
Defective windows	275
Other defects	759
Inadequate Art. Light	5
Total	3,601
Nuisances abated by owners	2,311
Nuisances abated by Corporation (Default/Request) ...	58
Total	*2,369

* Includes nuisances outstanding from previous year.

Factories Act, 1961

Want of cleanliness	3
Inadequate Ventilation	1
Ineffective drainage of floors	—
Sanitary Conveniences:	
(a) Insufficient	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to outworkers)	—
	14

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations

Type of Premises	Visits	Notifica- tions Served	Contraventions	
			Found	Abated
Bakehouses	199	2	6	6
Butchers	59	—	—	—
Cafes, Dining Rooms, Canteens ...	289	11	18	18
Cold Stores	30	—	—	—
Fishmongers	16	—	—	—
Fish and Chips	106	—	—	—
Food Factories	401	6	13	13
Fruiterers	122	3	3	3
Grocers	249	4	17	17
Ice Cream Premises and Hawkers ...	183	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	176	1	5	5
Milk Shops	56	—	—	—
Others	334	3	6	6

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Food Sampling

The Public Analyst, Mr. J. F. Clark, M.Sc., F.R.I.C. examined 175 samples of food and drugs during the year, of which 35 were formal and 140 informal (Table I). Two samples of water and 3 samples of margarine were submitted for special analysis.

A total of eleven samples was reported as unsatisfactory:

Soft drinks	...	...	...	...	7
Canned meat	...	...	...	...	1
Vitaminised Iron Tonic Tablets	...	...	...	...	2
Bread	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE I

Informal Samples		Article	Statutory Samples	
Obtained	Adulterated or Sub-Standard		Obtained	Adulterated
1	1 (a)	Bread	—	—
5	—	Cooking Fats and Oils	1	—
5	—	Canned Puddings	—	—
8	1 (b)	Canned Meats, Fish, Fruit	—	—
7	—	Confectionery	2	—
1	—	Cream and Cream Cakes	2	—
2	—	Coffee	—	—
6	—	Dried Fruits	—	—
9	1 (c)	Drugs and Medicinal Preparations	1	—
3	—	Diabetic Foods	—	—
6	—	Dried and Prepared Vegetables..	1	—
5	—	Evaporated/Skimmed Milk	—	—
6	—	Flour and Flour Products	—	—
3	—	Ice Cream/Water Ices	11	—
4	—	Jellies, Marzipan	2	—
2	—	Margarine/Butter	—	—
15	—	Milk	3	—
2	—	Macaroni/Coconut	—	—
7	—	Open meat Products	1	—
3	—	Preserves... ..	—	—
3	—	Spreads	—	—
—	—	Suet	1	—
1	—	Sweets	2	—
11	5 (d)(e)(f)(g)	Soft Drinks	6	(e) (f) 2
16	—	Sauces, Seasonings, Pickles	—	—
1	—	Shellfish	—	—
3	—	Wines, Spirits	2	—
4	—	Teething Powders	—	—
1	—	Yogurt	—	—
140	8		35	3

- NOTES: (a) *Informal Sample*—Starch Reduced Loaf—Misleading label—Stated 7% Vegetable Fat; Found 3.75%—Formal sample taken and found genuine.
- (b) *Informal Sample*—Canned Stewed Steak—Total meat 70%—New standard (75%) not in operation at time sample taken.
- (c) *Informal Sample*—Vitaminised Iron Salts—Deficient of Copper—Stated 0.5 copper sulphate milligrams per tablet; Found 0.17 copper sulphate milligrams per tablet. Manufacturer Cautioned.
- (d) *Informal Sample*—Passion Fruit—Slightly deficient of fruit juice.
- (e) *Informal Sample*—Lemon Drink—Low Calorie—Deficient of sugar—0.8 lbs. per 10 gallons.
Formal Sample—Lemon Drink—Low Calorie—Deficient of sugar—0.6 lbs. per 10 gallons. Semi-sweet soft drinks for consumption after dilution are required to contain at least $11\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of added sugar per 10 gallons i.e. $11\frac{1}{4}\%$ w/v.
- (f) *Informal Sample*—Lemon Drink—Deficient of sugar—20.9 lbs. per 10 gallons.
Formal Sample—Lemon Drink—Deficient of sugar—21.8 lbs. per 10 gallons. Soft drinks for consumption after dilution are required to contain $22\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of added sugar per 10 gallons. These commodities (e and f) withdrawn from sale.
- (g) *Two Informal Samples*—Blackcurrant and Orange Flavour Drink—Deficient of added sugar 4.15% and 3.60% per 10 gallons respectively.
Formal Samples taken and found genuine.

In addition, 322 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. (Table II).

TABLE II

Milk for Heat Treatment—Phosphatase Test/Turbidity...	130
Ice Cream and Water Ices	60
Public Baths Water	48
Liquid Egg—Pasteurised	84

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations. 1963

These Regulations which came into force January, 1964, made compulsory the pasteurisation of liquid egg, and include any liquid egg imported into England and Wales.

There are two premises in the Borough where liquid egg is being pasteurised.

Altogether, 84 samples were obtained from the two plants and all satisfied the alpha amylase test.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

There is only one manufacturer of Animal Feeding Stuffs in the Borough.

Fertilisers	—No. of samples	7
Feeding Stuffs—No. of samples		9
		—
		16
		==

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations

The Public Analyst examined 77 samples submitted for evidence of preservatives.

Milk

Milk Supplies—There are 160 registered distributors of milk on the Register, and 2 new licences were issued under the appropriate Special Designation Regulations, 1963, as amended.

There are no farms or shippons situated within the Borough boundaries.

There has been no infectious disease or food poisoning outbreak traced to the supply of milk within the Borough.

Milk Sampling

During the year, 18 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. All were satisfactory.

The examination of informal samples of milk is carried out in the Health Department by the Gerber process. Altogether, 55 samples were examined by this process with satisfactory results.

Altogether 130 samples of milk were submitted for the Methylene Blue Test and 130 for the Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests to indicate the amount of heat treatment to which the milk has been subjected. All passed the Phosphatase Test and the Methylene Blue Test.

School Milk—there were 49 samples of milk obtained from schools for bacteriological examination and 15 samples submitted for chemical analysis. All passed the Methylene Blue Test and all chemical samples were satisfactory.

Ice Cream

14 samples of ice cream and water ices were submitted for chemical analysis, and 60 samples of ice cream and water ices were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The results of the 46 samples of ice cream submitted for bacteriological examination were as follows:—Grade 1, 23; Grade 2, 15; Grade 3, 3; Grade 4, 3. Two samples were unfit to examine.

Persons selling ice cream from vehicles are required to be registered in accordance with the Bootle Corporation Act, 1930.

There are 166 ice cream premises registered.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough.

Registration of Food Preparation Premises

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, total 125, which include premises used for the preparation of sausages, potted and preserved meat, fish and other foods, certain butchers' shops and food factories. There were 450 inspections made of these premises.

Unsound Food and Foreign Bodies

During the year 39 complaints were received from members of the public alleging the sale of unsound food or the finding of extraneous matter in food, and 125 visits were made regarding these complaints. There were 2 prosecutions which resulted in £30 0s. 0d. fines.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

During the year 4 prosecutions were taken under the Food and Drugs Act with the following results:—

Prosecutions during Year 1968	
Complaint	Result of Proceedings
Food and Drugs Act	
Mouldy Sausages	£20 fine and 3s. 0d. Costs.
Cockroach in Chipped Potatoes	£10 fine and £1 6s. 6d. Costs.
Food Hygiene Regulations	
Dirty Ice Cream Vehicle	£60 fine.
Food Hawker's Vehicle	£45 fine.

Unsound Food—Condemned

During the year the following foodstuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered:—

Description of Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lb.
Meat (Raw)	1	3	1	6
Fruit (Raw) & Veg.	—	6	1	19
Fish (Raw)	—	5	3	8
<i>Canned Food</i>				
Meat	1	6	—	12
Fruit & Veg.	4	18	1	16
Fish	—	1	—	7
Milk	—	8	1	18
Other Foods	2	6	3	12
Total Weight	10	16	1	14

All condemned food is destroyed by burning at the Corporation's incinerator.

Bakehouses

There were 10 bakehouses in the Borough at the end of the year.

Visits of inspection amounted to 199, and in 2 instances it was necessary to take informal action in respect of 6 defects which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:

Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
Unsuitable floor finishes	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable equipment	...	...	...	...	3

The Public Health Inspector during his visits to bakehouses took the opportunity of talking to the food handlers in a practical way about matters of hygiene. It is felt that these informal talks on the premises are more effective than formal lectures in a classroom. It will be appreciated that there is a continuous turnover of staff in the larger bakehouses and therefore discussions with the staff must be repeated several times during the course of the year.

As part of a clean food campaign, posters were distributed to bakehouses and displayed in prominent positions on the premises.

Food Factories

There were 22 Food Factories entered on the register at the end of the year. Altogether, 401 visits of inspection and re-inspections were made to these premises, and in 6 instances it was necessary to serve notices in respect of defects which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
Walls requiring re-decoration	...	...	...	...	2
Floors requiring repair	...	...	...	...	5
Inadequate drainage of floor	...	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory equipment	...	...	...	...	4

Several factory premises were altered and replanned during the year, and as a result improvements have been achieved in ventilation, lay-out, and hygiene in general.

In one food factory new machinery was installed for the automatic portioning and wrapping of cheese, which not only increased productivity but also eliminated the need for the handling of the food.

Coin-operated food vending machines have been installed in a number of factories, and, in some cases, these machines have replaced canteen kitchens, mess rooms only being provided.

Communications between welfare officers, employed by the larger factories, and the Health Department are much improved. Cases of gastro-enteritis and similar intestinal disorders are notified to the Health Department by the Welfare Officer as soon as they are known.

Routine inspections brought to light many defects which were corrected without the service of written notices. The matters dealt with in this way included lack of cleanliness, unsatisfactory equipment and fittings, insect infestations, staff hygiene and insufficient, or absence of, waterproof surgical dressings.

Fish and Chip Shops

During the year 106 visits of inspection were made to the 30 fish and chip shops in the Borough.

Cafes and Canteens

There were 39 canteens and 21 cafes in the County Borough at the end of the year.

Visits of inspection amounted to 289, and informal action was taken in 11 cases in respect of 18 contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, all of which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:

Unsuitable or badly worn floors	...	...	1
Inadequate First-Aid Equipment	...	...	1
Lack of cleanliness	...	...	4
Walls, etc. requiring decoration	...	...	5
Unsuitable table tops	...	...	2
Broken or uneven floor surfaces	...	...	4
No "Wash Your Hands notices"	...	...	1

There was no evidence of any infection arising from the consumption of food on these premises during the year.

There were 12 dockside canteens situated on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Estate and 46 inspections were made jointly with a Public Health Inspector of the Liverpool Port Health Authority.

Coin operated vending machines, dispensing hot drinks and pre-packed biscuits etc., have been installed in several factories and warehouses. They have proved popular with the employees and have presented no difficulty from the public health point of view. Management and staff have been instructed in the method of cleaning the machines on the lines set out in Food Hygiene Code of Practice No. 7, published jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

As a result of informal action, several cafes and canteens have been improved internally by structural alteration and replanning of the layout.

Considerable importance is attached to the regular inspection of these premises as it is considered that this is the most effective way of ensuring that acceptable standards of hygiene are maintained.

Licensed Premises

During the year 176 visits were made to the 47 licensed premises and 27 licensed clubs in the Borough. 2 notices were served covering 10 nuisances, and the necessary work was either completed or in progress by the end of the year.

Food Byelaws

Clean food byelaws made by the Council have been in operation since 28th May, 1951.

These byelaws were made for the purpose of "securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption".

In general, no great difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the byelaws.

Slaughterhouses

There are no public or private slaughterhouses within the Borough.

Poultry Inspection

1. Number of poultry processing premises, 1.
2. Number of visits during the year, 56.
3. Total number of birds processed during the year, 4,335,423.
4. Broiler chickens only are processed.
5. Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption, 0.98%.
6. Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption, 131,653 lbs.

Inspection is carried out on the lines set out in Ministry of Health Circular 22/61. Trained operators inspect every bird during process. Rejected birds are held for further inspection by the Public Health Inspector. Each bird is rendered insensible to pain by stunning with an electrical instrument before being slaughtered.

Food Hygiene (Gen.) Regs. 1960. Min. of Health Circ 1/67.

Category of Trade	No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	12	12	12	12
Butchers	53	53	53	53
Cafes/Dining Rooms/Canteens...	74	74	74	74
Food Factories	21	21	21	21
Fishmongers	13	13	13	13
Fried Fish Shops... ..	30	36	30	30
Licensed Establishments ...	47	47	47	47
Greengrocers	48	48	48	48
Grocers	142	142	142	142
Confectioners and Sweets ...	93	93	38	38
	533			

Bootle Corporation Act, 1939**The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles)
Regulations, 1966****Hawkers**

There are 19 hawkers registered in accordance with the provisions of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1939. Altogether, 127 inspections were made during the year of registered hawkers, and itinerant traders passing through the Borough. 4 hawkers were registered during the year.

Under the local Act, no person is permitted to carry on the business of a hawker for the sale of meat, meat food products, fish, fruit or vegetables within the Borough unless he is registered for such purpose, and premises used for the storage of food are also registered.

The main advantage of registration is that the vehicle and the food storage premises are inspected and, if necessary, brought up to the required standard before approval is given.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	69	2	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	198	923	8	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	22	95	Nil	Nil
Total	234	1087	10	Nil

2.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation ...	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	14	14	Nil	Nil	Nil

Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. ...	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Household Linen...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Factories

During the year 146 plans of proposed buildings were examined and amendments were recommended in 121 cases.

Outworkers

At the end of the year 6 outworkers were entered on the register, and 13 visits of inspection were made during the year.

Offensive Trades

There were 6 Offensive Trades established at the end of the year.

The number of visits amounted to 36, and there were no complaints from any source concerning these trades.

List of Offensive Trades:

Rag sorting	...	...	...	...	...	3
Soap boiling	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fat melting	...	...	...	...	...	1

Dust and Effluvia from Factories etc.

During the year 188 visits were made to premises of various kinds to investigate complaints concerning the alleged emissions of dust and effluvia, mainly arising from factory processes.

At one factory where artificial stone is manufactured a serious dust nuisance was caused by the unsatisfactory method of tipping lime and aggregate into hoppers. During windy weather clouds of dust were dispersed over a wide area.

As a result of exhaustive discussions with the management, a new system of loading the hoppers was evolved, after some trial and error, and the nuisance was abated and has not since recurred.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

NARRATIVE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1968

Registration and Inspection

During the year 24 offices were registered, 5 offices were deleted, and the number of persons employed in offices increased by 60. The number of new shops registered was 64 and 26 were deleted from the register.

The increase in the number of shops registered is due to the opening of the new central shopping centre, "New Strand". The shopping centre is only part occupied as construction is not yet complete.

Operation of the General Provisions of the Act

The number of visits of all kinds to registered premises (including general inspections) amounted to 1223.

An analysis of the contraventions shows that the greatest number of contraventions concerned Sec. 4 (Cleanliness), Sec. 9 (Sanitary Conveniences), Sec. 16 (Floors, passages and stairs) in that order of magnitude.

The danger of contamination of drinking water from taps situated over wash hand basins in toilet compartments from aerosols (fine airborne droplets which result from the flushing of W.Cs.) has been discussed with occupiers and architects and alternative sites have been provided for drinking water taps.

The following table sets out the type and number of contraventions found during the year.

Section	No. of Contraventions Found					
4	Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	36
6	Unsuitable temperature	...	...	...	...	16
7	Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	3
8	Insufficient lighting	...	...	...	...	1
9	Insufficient or unsuitable san. cons.	...	...	...	...	25
10	Insufficient or unsuitable washing facilities	...	...	...	...	9
12	Lack of clothing accommodation	...	...	...	...	7
13	Inadequate seating facilities	...	...	...	...	3
15	Lack of facilities for taking meals	...	...	...	...	2
16	Defective floors passages and stairs	...	...	...	...	17
24	Insufficient first-aid equipment	...	...	...	...	16
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	17
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	152

Accidents

During the year 46 accidents were notified on Form OSR. 2. The injured persons were 13 men, 25 women, 4 girls and 4 boys. The majority of accidents occurred in retail shops (14) closely followed by offices (13);

warehouses accounted for 9, and the remaining 10 occurred in canteens and catering establishments open to the public.

More accidents from falls were reported than from any other single source (17). It is interesting to note that this was also the case for the previous year, 1967.

In thirteen cases the injured person was handling goods, and eight people were injured by stepping on or striking against an object or person; three people were injured by machinery; two were struck by a falling object; one suffered an electric shock, and one was injured while using hand tools.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions during the year.

STATISTICAL DATA

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTION

Class of Premises (1)	Number of premises newly registered during the year (2)	Total Number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year (4)
Offices	24	240	78
Retail shops	64	438	44
Wholesale shops, warehouses	9	54	28
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	8	67	31
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	105	799	171

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

1223

TABLE C
ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

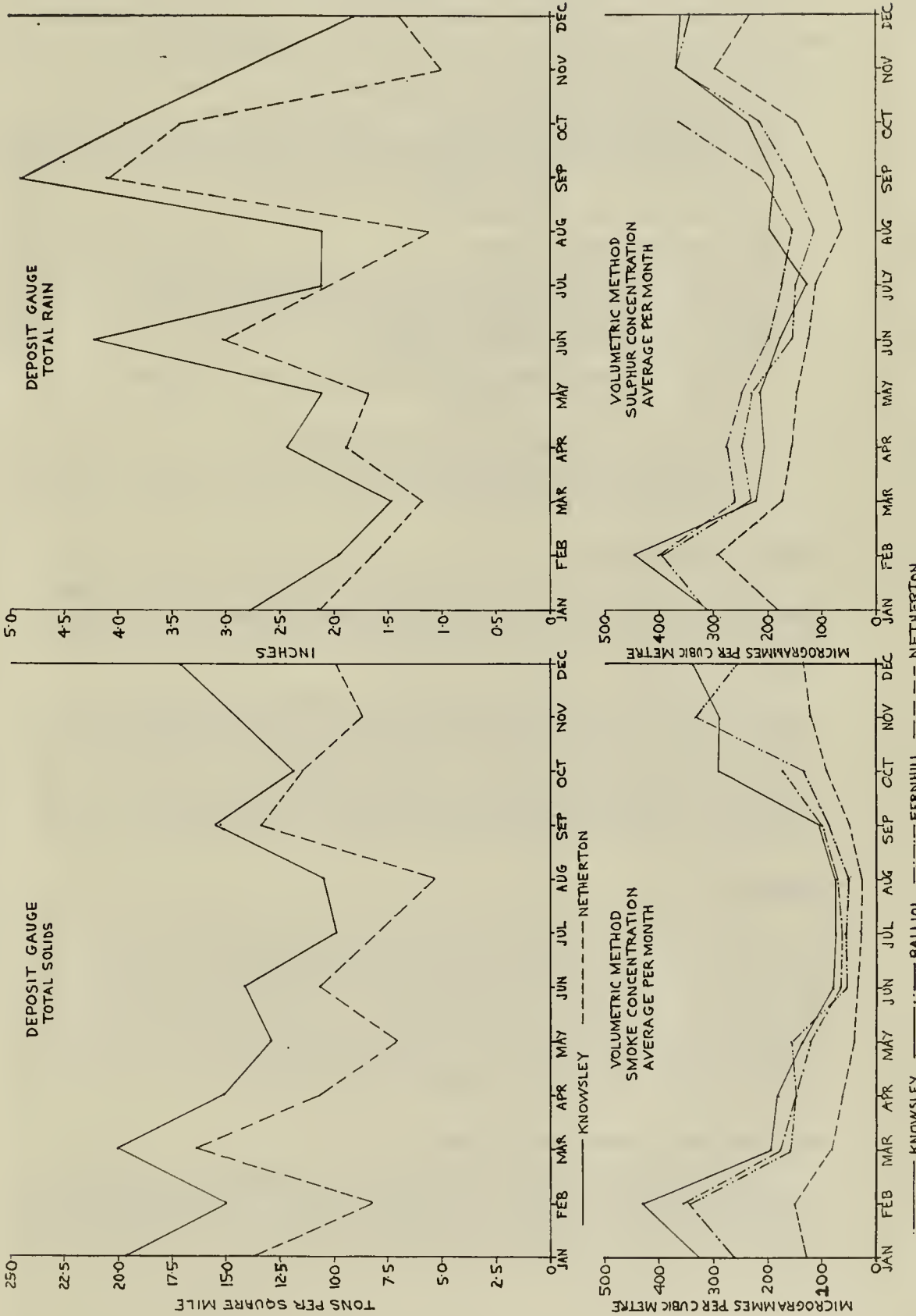
Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	2,616
Retail shops	1,659
Wholesale departments, warehouses	856
Catering establishments open to the public	523
Canteens	60
Fuel Storage depots	Nil
Total	5,714
Total Males	2,356
Total Females	3,358

TABLE F—STAFF

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act ...	4
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION — 1968

CLEAN AIR ACT 1968



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are four stations established in the Borough for measuring and recording atmospheric pollution at selected sites as follows:—

1. Civil Defence Station, Knowsley Road—
 - (a) Standard deposit gauge;
 - (b) Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide.
2. Grammar School, Netherton—
 - (a) Standard deposit gauge;
 - (b) Semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide “multiport” 8 port valve sequential sampler.
3. Health Department, Balliol House—
 - (a) Semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide “multiport” 8 port valve sequential sampler.
4. St. George of England School, Fernhill Road—
 - (a) Semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide “multiport” 8 port valve sequential sampler.

Smoke Control Areas

On the 3rd July the Council made Smoke Control Orders in respect of the Bootle Smoke Control Area No. 9 and the Bootle (Sefton Estate) Smoke Control Area, both Orders scheduled to come into operation on the 1st June, 1969.

The Bootle Smoke Control Area No. 9 comprises 1,052 premises, of which 643 are privately owned houses, 398 Corporation houses and 11 commercial and other premises. The area covers 185.8 acres.

The Bootle (Sefton Estate) Smoke Control Area comprises 837 premises, of which 823 are houses owned by the Corporation, 7 privately owned houses and 7 other premises. The Area covers 276 acres.

Exhibitions

A static Exhibition in the form of a demonstration house, situated in Watts Lane, was opened by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman O. Ellis, M.B.E., on the 29th October, 1968. The Exhibition was open daily from 2.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. during the period 29th October to 8th November inclusive, and it was very well attended. The object of the Exhibition was to demonstrate the correct use of the appliances and to give advice and information in general on Smoke Control areas.

Industrial and Commercial Premises

Altogether, 127 visits were made to industrial and commercial premises in connection with the Clean Air Act. In 10 cases plans and specifications of new furnaces were submitted and approved in accordance

with Section 3 (2) of the Act (Prior Approval). In addition 13 notifications of intention to install were received under Section 3 (3) of the Act.

Chimney Heights (Section 10)

During the year 21 plans showing new chimneys were submitted for approval. In 10 cases amendments to the height of the chimneys were required having regard to the recommendations contained in the Memorandum of Chimney Heights. These amendments were carried out in every case and all 21 applications were approved.

Dark and Black Smoke

There were 8 contraventions of Section 1 of the Act, but legal proceedings were not considered necessary because in all cases the contraventions were remedied following visits by the Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

The provision of adequate housing accommodation still remains one of the most pressing needs of the Borough. The following information relating to applications for the tenancy of Corporation houses up to 31st December, 1968 has been supplied by the Housing Manager.

No. of applicants living in rooms inside the Borough...	1,208
do. outside do. ...	339
<hr/>	
Total No. of applicants living in rooms ...	1,547
No. of applicants who are householders inside the Borough ...	1,100
No. of applicants who are householders outside the Borough ...	207
<hr/>	
Total No. of applicants who are householders ...	1,307
<hr/>	
Total No. of applicants ...	2,854
<hr/>	

The total number of applicants on the waiting list decreased during 1968 by 36, the total at the end of 1967 being 2,890.

The Borough Architect has supplied the following information relating to houses erected during the year:—

1. *Number of Dwellings erected*

(a) *By Local Authority*

One Bedroom dwellings ...	127
Two Bedroom dwellings ...	285
Three Bedroom dwellings ...	284
Four Bedroom dwellings ...	39
<hr/>	
Total ...	735

(b) *By other Authorities* ... Nil

(c) *By other Bodies or Persons* ... 53

Total ... 788

2. *Number of Dwellings demolished*

(a) <i>By Local Authority</i> ...	150
(b) <i>By other Authorities</i> ...	54
(c) <i>By other Bodies or Persons</i> ...	2
<hr/>	
Total ...	206
<hr/>	

Slum Clearance

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRESS

Year	No. of C.O.'s	No. of C.P.O.'s	No. of dwelling- houses	No. of per- sons to be displaced	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951 ...	1	—	33	189	—	—
1952 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953 ...	—	1	83	383	292	33
1954 ...	—	1	70	294	222	12
1955 ...	5	1	122	574	258	68
1956 ...	1	2	458	1725	654	134
1957 ...	1	1	10	44	779	207
1958 ...	—	—	—	—	1066	251
1959 ...	—	2	176	797	1	54
1960 ...	—	—	—	—	703	26
1961	2	—	6	11	72	130
1962 ...	4	—	21	112	50	27
1963 ...	1	3	378	1651	331	73
1964 ...	—	2	10	45	756	14
1965 ...	—	—	—	—	770	290
1966 ...	—	2	123	720	144	83
1967 ...	—	2	220	892	—	1
1968 ...	—	4	110	405	1452	—
TOTALS	15	21	1820	7842	7550	1403

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE OTHER THAN BY
CLEARANCE ORDER OR COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER

Year	Closing Orders	Certs of Unfitness	Informal Action	No. of Dwellings	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951/65	10	15	28	53	178	34
1966	1	—	—	—	3	5
1967	3	—	—	2	20	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	14	15	28	55	201	39

Compulsory Purchase Orders

Four Compulsory Purchase Orders were made during the year:—

1. The Bootle (Bootle Village Housing No. 3) C.P.O. 1968
2. The Bootle (Brasenose Road Housing No. 1) C.P.O. 1968
3. The Bootle (Bootle Village Housing No. 4) C.P.O. 1968
4. The Bootle (Brasenose Road Housing No. 2) C.P.O. 1968

Closing Orders

No Closing Orders were made during the year.

Public Inquiry

As a result of objections to the Bootle (Bootle Village Housing No. 3) Clearance Purchase Order 1968, a Public Inquiry was held. The Order was confirmed with modification. The three other Clearance Purchase Orders were confirmed without modification.

Improvement of Dwelling Houses

456 houses have now been improved in the "Klondyke" Area since the scheme commenced.

Redevelopment

The site of the present phase of the Comprehensive Development Area has now been cleared of dwellings.

Vandalism in Areas affected by Demolition

Vandalism is so prevalent that constant efforts must be made to combat it so as to ensure that conditions in the Area remain tolerable for those residents awaiting rehousing. As the main reason for the vandalism is to acquire commodities of value, arrangements have been made for anything of value to be removed as soon as the house is vacated, and for the Litter Patrol to remove any unwanted furniture, bedding, etc.; after which the vacant dwelling can be boarded up. Daily visits are made to the Area to ensure that all vacated premises are kept sealed.

In addition it has been found advisable to step up the cleansing and scavenging in the Area, and to ensure that street lighting is maintained.

Rent Act, 1957

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair ...	2
(2) Number of decisions not to issue Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue Certificates of Disrepair	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects... ..	1
(b) in respect of all defects	1
(4) Number of undertakings given by Landlaords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	Nil

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair...	2
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	1
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

Part III—Applications for Certificates under Paragraph 8 (2) of the First Schedule

(a) By Tenants	Nil
(b) By Owners	2

Applications Granted

(a) Tenants	Nil
(b) Owners	2

Houses in Multiple Occupation

No. of houses visited and revisited	169
No. of houses found to be in multiple occupation	69
No. of houses requiring application of Management Code (Section 12)	Nil
No. of Statutory Notices served requiring additional facilities (Section 15)... ..	Nil
No. of references to the Borough Surveyor re provision of means of escape from Fire (Section 16)	5

Special Applications for Rehousing

During the year, 27 reports were made for consideration by the Medical Officer of Health in connection with applications for priority in rehousing. Besides being overcrowded, many cases had a record of chronic infection or other serious illness.

Municipal Houses

On a change of tenancy, all municipal houses are inspected, and during the year 838 houses have been so visited. Of these, 475 were vacant at the time of visit and 475 habitation certificates were issued after treatment or repair of the premises.

Mersey Conurbation House Condition Survey, 1968

The above Survey was organised by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The actual survey of dwellinghouses was carried out by public health inspectors from local authorities in the conurbation.

The Bootle Council released Mr. Downie, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, to assist in the Survey. The Report of the Survey, which was carried out during May and June, had not been received by the end of the year.

GENERAL

Noise Abatement Act 1960

It must be accepted that a certain level of continuous background noise is inevitable in this mechanical age, but nevertheless, there are many instances where excessive noise is created as a result of the lack of consideration for other people, or as a result of sheer carelessness.

The most common causes of complaints were traced to faulty compressors, exhaust systems, and noise, very often unnecessarily excessive, created by persons engaged on shift work or late overtime work. Generally speaking, factory managements have co-operated fully in dealing with complaints of excessive or unnecessary noise.

Noise arising from the sand-blasting of large steel tanks, approximately 80' in length, in the open air close to residential property was the subject of a number of complaints. Following discussions with the management, the work was transferred to a site some considerable distance from the houses. In some cases it was found necessary to re-site factory machinery as far as reasonably practicable from dwellinghouses and to erect baffle walls.

Altogether, 42 complaints were received and 155 visits of investigation were made and the majority of the complaints were found to be justified.

Noise nuisance from domestic sources are more difficult to resolve. A complaint was received from a resident that his neighbour's radio was excessively loud. The complaint was found to be quite justified but the owner of the radio proved unco-operative and the nuisance continued. The immediate neighbours were interviewed but all were adamant in their refusal to give evidence in the event of legal proceedings being instituted.

The Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations, 1967

During the year 17 visits were made to shops within the Borough where children's nightdresses are offered for sale.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses within the County Borough.

Prosecutions for Non-abatement of Nuisances— Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93

Prosecutions have been reduced to a minimum by personal contact and also by the Corporation carrying out the work in default, as provided by statute.

There were no prosecutions for non-abatement of sanitary nuisances during the year.

Disinfestation

The household effects of all persons living in houses which have been dealt with by way of slum clearance and re-development are disinfested before removal to new Corporation houses. In the past, household effects

were treated with cyanide, but this method proved too slow to keep pace with the speed with which the slum clearance programme was proceeding. The present method consists of spraying the entire house and its contents with an insecticide before removal. The spraying of the condemned houses is a precautionary measure to protect the demolition workers from the possibility of becoming infested with vermin. In addition, the new house is also sprayed to assist in preventing re-infestation, at least for an appreciable time. The cost of treatment and removal is borne by the Corporation.

It is now possible to treat and remove the household effects of 25 to 30 families a week as against 5 families under the old method of cyanide. The advantages of the new method are the elimination of the very real danger to human life; the saving in the actual cost of disinfestation; increased revenue from rents of Corporation houses which would otherwise be left empty for longer periods.

During the year the household effects of 505 families and their houses have been treated under the new method.

731 houses and the public baths were treated for cockroach infestation.

Special steps have been taken with regard to certain pests, including ants, bed bugs, house flies and lice. This service has been carried out by the local authority at a nominal fee, the occupiers being only too happy to have the pests removed, and 155 occupiers have paid to have their premises disinfested.

Canal Boats

There were no inspections of canal boats on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal within the Borough. Bootle is not a registration authority.

Stables

There is now only one stable in the Borough.

Exhumations

There were no exhumations during the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are 6 pet shops in the area, for which licences were issued during the year and 28 visits were made to this type of premises.

Pigeons

During the year 121 visits were made concerning nuisances caused by feral pigeons on domestic and commercial buildings.

Appropriate action was taken within the scope of Section 41 of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959. Most of the visits to domestic premises have to be made during the hours of darkness when birds are roosting. The use of traps is still proving to be effective, although it is not always possible to find a suitable site that is out of reach of vandals. Several traps were broken or stolen.

Infectious disease

There were 98 cases of infectious disease investigated other than tuberculosis, and disinfections were carried out in 13 cases.

In dealing with outbreaks of food poisoning special investigations were carried out in the homes of food handlers, including the obtaining of specimens of faeces for bacteriological examination, in order to detect any possible carriers of disease in their families.

The local authority is responsible for the removal of all cases of infectious disease landed from ships in Bootle Docks.

Water Supply

The County Borough of Bootle is supplied with water by the Liverpool Corporation, the source being upland surfaces in North Wales and Lancashire. The water supply throughout the year has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity in all parts of the town.

All dwellinghouses within the Borough are supplied with water from the public mains direct to the houses.

The report of the Water Engineer, City of Liverpool, J. H. T. Stilgoe, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., has not been received, but will be included in the Annual Report for 1969 if it is available.

Underground Water Supplies

There are 8 boreholes situated in the Borough, 6 of which are in constant use; the water is used for industrial purposes only.

The depths vary between 250 ft. and 600 ft. yielding supplies from 3,000 to 6,000 gallons per hour.

The pH values are from 7.2 to 7.7.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough Engineer and Planning Officer has kindly supplied the following information:

The disposal of sewage for the major part of the Borough is by direct discharge to the tidal waters of the River Mersey through a number of outfalls in the Dock Estate. These sewerage facilities are adequate. The drainage of the north east area of the Borough is to West Lancashire Rural District Council's Homer Green Sewage Works and improvements to this system are expected in the near future.

Public Swimming Baths

There is one Public Swimming Bath at Balliol Road containing two Swimming Pools 100 feet x 30 feet and 60 feet x 20 feet respectively.

Sea water from the River Mersey is used for filling, and the filtration and chlorination plants operate at a four-hourly turnover. Several checks of the chlorination content and pH value are made daily by the Baths Superintendent when the Swimming Pools are in use.

48 samples of the water from the Swimming Pools were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

Hairdresser and Barbers

Section 96 of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959, provides that any person carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber shall be registered by the Corporation and the premises shall be so registered. The Corporation has made bye-laws to secure the cleanliness of premises registered under this section and of the instruments, towels and equipment used therein; and the cleanliness of the persons employed in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing. There are 53 registered premises and 62 visits of inspection were made.

Caravan Dwellings

There are no licensed caravan dwellers situated within the Borough, nor are there any sites for this purpose. Periodically fun fairs visit the parks and one other site, but as they are subject to special exemption, licensing is not required.

Rodent Control—The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

There are four permanent rodent operators engaged in carrying out duties under the above mentioned enactment.

The staff are carrying out continuous visitations to premises in the Borough, and all factors giving rise to infestation are dealt with immediately. Many cases necessitate the taking up of floors, yard surfaces and passages, leading in some cases to extensive drainage repairs and reinstatement.

Systematic inspection of private dwelling houses continued and during the year 4,326 were inspected and re-inspected, 1,278 were found to be infested, 338 by rats and 940 by mice.

(1) *Sewer Treatment*—During the year the sewers were again treated with fluoracetamide for rodent control, only one visit was made to each manhole. This was possible because the high percentage of clearance achieved with fluoracetamide in previous years made it unnecessary to pay more than one visit to each manhole. This has had the effect of greatly reducing the cost of the treatment of the sewers for rodent control. Altogether 2,851 manholes were treated in this way.

(2) *Demolition Sites*—The control of rats from sewers and drains during the demolition of Clearance Areas subject to Clearance Orders has been given special consideration, so as to avoid the possibility of any new building or adjacent property from becoming infested.

All owners of the properties concerned are requested, in writing, to inform the Health Department of the proposed date of demolition, and they are also informed of the Department's requirements as to the sealing of the drains. Before the drains are sealed, each drain inlet is baited with a rodenticide, and the actual sealing of the drains is carried out under the supervision of a Public Health Inspector; 522 drains were sealed in this manner.

Rabbits

The Whabbs Tip was treated by the staff for rabbit infestations.

Public Conveniences

There are 16 public conveniences under the supervision of the department; all of these provide for males and six of them also make provision for females.

The public convenience staff consists of 4 men and 3 women. They cleanse every public convenience at least twice a day, and in special cases three times a day. Their work was made more difficult by the ever increasing amount of vandalism which took place almost continually throughout the year, necessitating the closing down of conveniences for short periods to enable repair works to be carried out. One convenience was so badly damaged it remained closed throughout the whole year.

A new convenience was opened in the New Strand Development and it was decided by the Council to permanently staff the Ladies' and Gentlemen's conveniences with permanent staff on a 6 day week basis.

School Health Service

General

School Attendance & Population

Medical Inspections

Medical Treatment

Infectious Diseases/Immunisation

School Dental Service

Handicapped Pupils

Miscellaneous

Annual Statistics

GENERAL INFORMATION

Cost

The gross cost of medical inspection and treatment for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1968, was £36,038 compared with £33,424 for the preceding year. Sundry receipts totalled £623 compared with £1,360 for the preceding year. The net cost per child based on the number on the school rolls was £2 4s. 3d., and the net cost in terms of a penny rate was 3.16d.

Clinic Sessions Held

Examination and/or treatment	Health Centre Knowsley Road			School Medical Offices Balliol Road		Glover's Lane
	By staff of local health authority			Under arrangements made with the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board	By staff of local health authority	
A. Minor ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment	Daily a.m.			—	Daily a.m.	Daily a.m.
B. Dental	Daily			—	By appointment	Daily
C. Ophthalmic	—			—	Twice weekly	Thursday p.m.
D. Ear, Nose and Throat	—			*Fortnightly	—	—
E. Orthopaedic	—			Fortnightly	—	—
F. Speech Therapy	At St. George of England School, two sessions per week during school terms.					

* Patients now seen at Stanley Hospital.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND POPULATION

The following statement records the attendance position in January, 1969, and shows a decrease of 78 on the combined rolls of the Primary and Secondary Schools as compared with the previous year. There were also 119 children on the roll of St. Paul's School for educationally sub-normal pupils.

						<i>No.</i> <i>on Rolls</i>	<i>Average</i> <i>Attendance</i>
<i>Primary Schools—</i>				<i>Number</i>			
County	...	...	...	18	...	4001	3667
Voluntary	...	...	...	20	...	5840	5313
				<hr/> 38	...	<hr/> 9841	<hr/> 8980
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>							
County	...	...	...	6	...	3426	3116
Voluntary	...	...	...	6	...	2538	2277
				<hr/> 12		<hr/> 5964	<hr/> 5393
<i>St Paul's School (all ages)...</i>	...			1	...	119	107
Number on Rolls (all schools)	...			...	...	15924	

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

A statistical summary of the findings of medical inspection and of the kind of treatment required will be obtained in the Ministry of Education Returns at the end of this Report.

Periodic Medical Inspections

The periodic medical inspections of school children in the three age groups has been continued, and during the year the number of inspections totalled 5,046. The number of children inspected in each group was as follows:—

Entrants ...	...	...	1178
Intermediate ...	...	...	1821
Seniors ...	...	...	1917

Routine inspections were carried out on a further 130 children outside these groups and included the children attending nursery classes.

The system of periodic medical inspections has been under consideration for a number of years. Some Authorities have adopted a scheme giving a full medical inspection to all school entrants and school leavers but at the intermediate stage pupils for full medical inspection are selected following a questionnaire to parents who are asked to record the child's recent illnesses and indicate if they wish an examination carried out. Any child referred by a school teacher or school nurse is also examined at this stage.

This scheme, to be satisfactory, necessitates regular visits by a medical officer to the schools concerned. It is difficult to maintain this continuity when the medical officers are mainly employed on a part-time basis. The parents on the whole welcome the routine inspections and at the intermediate examination there is the opportunity for the parents to discuss the problems of the young people before they embark on the stormy stage of adolescence.

Special Examinations

The number of children presented for special inspection was 3,996 as compared with 3,827 in the preceding year. Special examinations are those carried out at the request of a parent, teacher, doctor, nurse or other person, and also include the examination of children referred for the following reasons:—

Fitness for employment and entertainment ...	...	83
Ascertainment of educational subnormality ...	...	68
Psychiatric Assessment... ..	...	11
Freedom from Infection ... ..	...	254
Boarding-out examinations ... ..	...	31

Re-Examinations

6,428 children, who following examination either in school or at the clinic were referred for treatment or further examination were re-examined during the year, compared with 5,689 during the previous year.

In addition, the Director of Education was supplied with medical histories of 4 juvenile offenders. The decrease in the number of reports on juvenile offenders in the last three years is due to the fact that reports are only requested on those offenders where there is a question of medical responsibility whereas in previous years a report was submitted on all offenders.

The following table shows the number of these reports submitted during the past five years:—

1968	...	...	...	4
1967	...	...	...	7
1966	...	...	...	19
1965	...	...	...	40
1964	...	...	...	129
1963	...	...	...	136

General Condition

It will be noted in the Department of Education and Science Statistical returns Part I table A on page 113 that out of a total of 5,046 children examined, only 7 or 0.14 per cent were grouped as in unsatisfactory condition.

Comparative Heights and Weights

YEAR		BOYS					
		Infants		Primary Leavers		Secondary Leavers	
		Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.
1968	...	111.0	20.3	138.1	33.3	163.0	54.5
1967	...	111.7	20.1	138.3	33.2	163.1	53.0
1966	...	111.1	20.2	137.4	32.4	161.4	51.8
1965	...	110.7	19.9	137.1	32.9	161.3	52.3
1964	...	110.6	20.0	132.4	31.2	160.4	51.0
1963	...	110.3	20.0	136.7	32.5	159.4	49.8
1962	...	110.7	19.9	138.3	33.3	159.7	50.5
1961	...	112.2	20.2	139.0	33.8	156.2	47.7
1960	...	112.6	20.6	139.5	33.9	157.4	48.4
1959	...	112.0	20.3	139.4	33.4	160.4	50.8

YEAR	GIRLS					
	Infants		Primary Leavers		Secondary Leavers	
	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.
1968 ...	110.0	19.6	139.0	33.6	157.0	52.2
1967 ...	110.3	19.4	138.2	33.9	157.1	52.1
1966 ...	110.1	19.6	137.8	33.3	157.6	52.7
1965 ...	110.0	19.5	135.8	32.5	157.4	52.4
1964 ...	109.4	19.3	133.9	32.4	156.5	51.5
1963 ...	113.5	20.0	138.0	32.0	155.8	50.1
1962 ...	109.9	19.5	138.4	33.3	156.4	51.7
1961 ...	111.0	19.2	139.6	34.4	156.4	50.1
1960 ...	111.2	19.8	139.8	34.7	155.3	49.9
1959 ...	110.9	19.6	139.5	33.5	156.7	50.7

Hygiene Inspections

The total number of examinations of children in the schools by school nurses for verminous conditions was 44,391, and there were 604 instances in which the children were noted as unclean.

The following table gives the comparable figures for the past ten years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of heads inspected</i>	<i>Number of heads found to be unclean</i>	<i>Mean number on school rolls</i>
1968	44391	604	15924
1967	48410	984	16001
1966	44414	995	16059
1965	43427	612	15800
1964	39517	645	15828
1963	41841	682	15591
1962	33683	626	15145
1961	38872	1101	15096
1960	40210	797	14769
1959	39105	1029	14625

In the majority of the children found to be unclean the cause was nits in their hair. When a case of infestation is found, a note is sent to the parents with instructions on how to cleanse the child's hair. If there is no improvement with treatment or the child becomes re-infested the school nurse visits the home, where, because of the high infectivity of the condition, she often finds cases among the other members of the family. It is essential that all cases in a family receive treatment and the usual

method is "Lorexane" hair lotion applied to the hair, left on for three days, and then the hair is shampooed with "Lorexane" Shampoo.

Audiometry

Hearing tests are carried out as a routine at the Infant Welfare clinics; particular attention is paid to babies on the "at risk" register and to those children whose speech development is slow. Pure tone audiometry is undertaken by the school nurses on the eight year old children. If a defect of hearing is found, the test is repeated and the child examined by a medical officer and if necessary referred to the family doctor or to a consultant for further investigation. During the year 1540 audiometry tests were carried out in schools or at the clinics. A total of 20 children were referred for consultant opinion.

There are 6 deaf school children and 14 with partial hearing attending special schools in other areas.

Of the 91 children found at the routine inspections to require observation or treatment for deafness, the majority had a mild form; but it is essential that the teacher should be aware of the disability and that the child should be suitably positioned in class.

The cause in many cases was a mild infection of the middle ear which is often the aftermath of measles or other upper respiratory infection. The next decade could see the elimination of deafness from this cause as clean air programmes progress, classes in infant schools become smaller and a programme of measles vaccination is introduced.

Children in Care

31 children boarded-out with foster parents were examined during the year at the request of the Children's Officer.

Employment of Children and Young Persons

During the year 51 boys and 32 girls desiring employment as messengers, were examined, and certificates of fitness were granted in all but one case. These interviews gave an opportunity for advice to be given on health education. For some children it is a useful method of giving them an insight into the adult world of employment.

School Health Service and the Youth Employment Bureau

A close liaison is maintained between all those who are concerned with the welfare of the school leavers. Case conferences are held, attended by representatives from the Departments of Health, Education, Welfare and from the Youth Employment Bureau; and the future employment needs of all school leavers with physical or mental handicaps are then considered.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Minor Ailments

These clinics are held every morning from 9 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. at each of the three clinic centres. Whenever possible a medical officer is present to supervise the treatment undertaken by the nurses, and in particular the verrucae. In addition, it is a period of time when the doctor is available to discuss various problems with other members of the staff, headteachers, parents and social workers. Frequently too, child guidance supervision, medical examinations and reports are completed during the sessions.

During the year the clinics dealt with 3,725 defects, amongst which 59% were minor septic infections of the skin. The attendances numbered 14,432 excluding 182 attendances of children below school age, as compared with a total of 13,267 in 1967, 362 exclusion certificates were given.

Skin Diseases

3 cases of ringworm, 111 of scabies, 160 of impetigo were treated during the year. In addition there were 1,921 cases of other skin diseases including warts and verrucae.

Verrucae

The incidence of verrucae continues high. The children's feet are inspected regularly by the physical education instructors, and all cases are referred for treatment to the minor ailment clinics. The treatment is time consuming, as usually six attendances are required. Advice on foot hygiene is given in the schools and at the clinics.

The following figures show the incidence of verrucae since 1959.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1968	144	176	320
1967	149	189	348
1966	112	187	299
1965	80	140	220
1964	49	105	154
1963	23	63	86
1962	25	49	74
1961	26	42	68
1960	19	37	56
1959	21	26	47

Scabies

The incidence of scabies is still rather high and particular care is taken at cleanliness inspections to make sure that all cases receive treatment. When a case occurs, a routine check is made on all the other children in the class. The home is visited by the nurse and the other children in the family are examined. Cases are referred to the clinic or to the family doctor for treatment.

The prevention of scabies is best obtained by increasing vigilance, early diagnosis and rapid treatment in every case.

The incidence of scabies among school children is shown in the following table:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
1968	111	1955	43
1967	78	1954	25
1966	90	1953	22
1965	74	1952	10
1964	24	1951	8
1963	18	1950	9
1962	13	1949	25
1961	8	1948	40
1960	33	1947	76
1959	20	1946	159
1958	33	1945	201
1957	40	1944	382
1956	26		

VISION AND EYE DEFECTS

Vision

The vision of the children is examined at regular intervals during their school career by the School Nurses, and if a defect is found, they are referred to the School Medical Officer or the Ophthalmic Surgeon for further examination. The results of the inspections during the year were as follows:—

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Referred for further examination</i>
6 years	1382	48
8 years	1273	100
11 years	1821	87
13 years	1296	39
Senior leavers	1917	89
TOTAL	7689	363

At routine inspection 62 cases of mild inflammatory conditions of the external eye were observed, and a further 165 cases were treated at the minor ailment clinics. 144 children were found to have a squint.

Specialist Ophthalmic Clinic

A tribute must surely be paid to Mr. Ernest Allan who has been the consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the local education authority since 1921. In addition to the valuable professional service he has contributed, his courtesy and kindness has always been appreciated by the children and the staff. He reports:

“It is very gratifying to find a total absence of severe external eye diseases; quite a different state of affairs than from a few decades ago. Undoubtedly, this has been brought about by the local health services both at home and in clinics.

Let me say a word about faulty posture. Faulty posture is prevalent in practically all schools, and this is one of the causes of headaches in school-children. Incidentally, it makes the short-sighted child more short-sighted, and causes a good deal of strain in the child who has to wear glasses.

All teachers should be instructed to see that the children when doing close work hold the work well forward and the head well back”.

430 new cases were referred to the clinic, and the total number of attendances during the year was 1886. All children with glasses have their visual acuity tested by Mr. Allan once a year, while the cases of myopia receive a full examination more frequently.

Ear Nose and Throat Defects

During the year in the course of the routine school inspections 91 children were found to have a degree of deafness which required treatment or observation. 67 children had signs of otitis media, (infection of the middle ear) and there were 104 with other ear defects; a number of these were due to the presence of wax.

A total of 77 cases were referred to the Ear Nose and Throat clinic at the Stanley Hospital where they received treatment from Mr. F. Bauer the Consultant E.N.T. Surgeon. The reasons for referral were as follows: Otorrhoea 13, other ear defects 11, defects of nose and throat 27, enlarged tonsils and adenoids 10, deafness 16.

At periodic inspections during the year disease of both tonsils and adenoids was detected in 1.9 % of the children. 27 cases were known to have received operative treatment as in-patients at local hospitals.

Orthopaedic Defects

During the year 23 orthopaedic sessions were held at the School Medical Clinic, Balliol Road, under the supervision of Mr. F. C. Dwyer the consultant orthopaedic surgeon. A total of 484 children were referred to the clinic, and of these 79 were discharged while 380 were advised to remain under treatment and supervision. 25 cases were referred to hospital for further investigation or treatment.

In the early years of the school medical service, the majority of children attended with gross crippling diseases such as osseous tuberculosis, rickets and osteomyelitis; now these diseases are rare, and the emphasis at the clinic is on the prevention of deformity.

Children are in the main referred following routine school medical inspections or examinations at the infant welfare clinics, and the majority have minor defects of the feet and legs, which when treated at an early stage, provide an excellent example of the value of preventive medicine.

Protection Against Diphtheria and Tetanus

During the year 337 infant school children who had not received protection against Diphtheria and Tetanus in their infancy completed the course of injections.

In addition 638 infant school children were given a booster inoculation against diphtheria and tetanus.

B.C.G.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Health in Circular 19/64, B.C.G. vaccination is offered to all children aged 13 years, and to older children who have not previously been protected. This year 1,302 children were offered B.C.G. vaccination and 1,171 accepted.

The following figures relate to the work undertaken during the year in comparison to previous years.

	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Number of children offered B.C.G.	1,302	1,142	1,153	1,197	1,188	1,118
Number of acceptances ...	1,171	1,013	1,012	961	975	903
Percentage of acceptance rate ...	89	89	88	83	82	80
Number of children skin tested	911	811	761	770	805	734
Number of children with positive reactions	46	48	84	176	267	233
Number of children with negative reactions	865	763	677	594	538	501
Percentage of positive reactors...	5.0	5.9	10.2	20.8	33.1	31.7
Number of children x-rayed ...	32	30	62	106	183	173
Number of children with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	1

It is gratifying to observe the marked fall in the number of positive reactors as this is an indication of a reduced incidence of tuberculosis in the community. It is however a matter of regret that so many parents refuse to allow their children to be protected.

Tracing of Contacts of Tuberculosis cases

When a school child is notified as having tuberculosis, all the children in the same class are given a Heaf Test, and if this is positive, they are referred for further investigation. Children who have had B.C.G. are x-rayed. Teachers in contact are also referred for chest examination.

Following the notification of a child in St. James' Infants Department 61 children were Heaf-tested. Of the 4 children found to be positive, one child was X-rayed with a satisfactory result. Of the 6 teachers X-rayed, all were satisfactory.

40 contacts to a boy at Warwick Bolam School were Heaf-tested. Of the 5 positive cases, 2 required an X-ray, and these proved satisfactory. 12 teachers were X-rayed with a satisfactory result.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND IMMUNISATION

Infectious Diseases

The number of notified cases of the principal infectious diseases occurring amongst school children is shown in the following table, which also gives the corresponding figures for the previous five years.

			1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Scarlet Fever	...	...	9	9	13	5	23	6
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	64	151	33	138	184	65
Dysentery	...	...	3	1	4	1	1	7
Pneumonia	...	...	—	—	—	2	2	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	—	—	—	2	1	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	11	18	10	8	8	23
Pulmonary T.B....	...	...	3	—	5	2	1	1
Non Pulmonary T.B.	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Infective Jaundice	...	...	11	Notifiable with effect from 15.6.1968.				

The general incidence of infectious disease amongst school children was again at a satisfactory low level, and no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria were notified during the year. This standard can only be maintained by a high level of inoculation against these diseases and parents are advised to make sure that their children receive the benefit of the protection which is offered.

Dysentery and food poisoning are both diseases which are not always notified, and the incidence may well be higher than that indicated.

Infective Hepatitis

The Minister of Health through the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations 1968 made this disease generally notifiable as from the 15th June 1968. During the months following 19 cases were notified, 11 of these were schoolchildren, 2 under school age and the remaining 6 were adults. All known cases were visited by a public health inspector who investigated the cause and gave general advice on hygiene, and a leaflet giving further information was given to the parents. From 1967 General Practitioners in the Borough were asked to notify this disease on a voluntary basis and 7 cases were notified to the Department between 1st January and 14th June 1968.

Protection Against Poliomyelitis

During the year twenty-three Infant Schools were visited and 286 children were given a primary course of poliomyelitis vaccine and at the same time 628 children were given booster doses.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The definition of the various categories of handicapped pupils is set forth in paragraph 4 of Part II of the Handicapped Pupils and Special School Regulations, 1959 (which came into operation on the 1st April, 1959) and the numbers on the Register at the end of the year are as follows:

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Blind	2 ...	2 ...	4
(b) Partially Sighted	6 ...	2 ...	8
(c) Deaf	3 ...	3 ...	6
(d) Partially Hearing	11 ...	3 ...	14
(e) Educationally Sub-Normal	79 ...	61 ...	140
(f) Epileptic	3 ...	2 ...	5
(g) Maladjusted	4 ...	2 ...	6
(h) Physically Handicapped	27 ...	16 ...	43
(j) Delicate	1 ...	1 ...	2
	<hr/> 136	<hr/> 92	<hr/> 228

110 boys and 73 girls are attending Special Schools and Hospital Schools.

Physically Handicapped

Ascertainment of physically handicapped children who are in need of special education is carried out by the Medical Officers. It is desirable to examine these children as soon as possible after the age of two years. There is then time for observation, assessment and rehabilitation of each child, before the decision is taken at 5 years as to his education requirements.

Physically handicapped children are educated in special day or residential schools for the physically handicapped and at present places for Bootle children are found in the schools of neighbouring authorities. A Day Special School is planned for Bootle and this when built will allow many of these children to be educated nearer home and ensure a closer supervision of their progress.

Today the lives of many children born with a congenital abnormality of the spine and nervous system known as spina bifida can be saved by surgery at an early age. In some cases however physical handicap remains and provision for their education has to be planned as they reach school age.

In 1968, 23 children were in this category of physically handicapped requiring special schooling and they attended schools as follows:—

<i>Residential Schools:</i>					<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Greenbank, Liverpool	...	...	...	...	3	—
Thomas Delarue	...	...	...	...	1	—
Hinwick Hall	...	...	...	...	1	—
Bethesda	...	...	...	...	—	—
West Kirby Hospital School	...	...	...	...	2	3
Southport Hospital School	...	...	...	...	1	—
Total					8	3
<i>Day Schools:</i>					<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Fazakerley, Liverpool	...	...	...	...	3	1
Sandfield Park, Liverpool	...	...	...	...	3	3
St. Paul's Day E.S.N.	...	...	...	...	—	2
Total					6	6

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Report of Mr. D. N. Maxfield, Principal School Dental Officer.

The school dental work was carried out by an equivalent effective strength of approx. 2.0 dental officers in three clinics. The demand for dental treatment has again been greatest in the "temporary" clinic at Netherton, and it is unfortunate that Miss U. Brayshaw, who has helped build up such goodwill there, will leave to take up another appointment in 1969.

It is with regret that although many more parents are now genuinely interested in the state of their children's teeth, there still remains a large hard core of parents who consistently refuse to have dental treatment carried out and who do not encourage their children to clean their teeth.

Another problem encountered is the large number of broken appointments especially in the school holidays. Many of these appointments are of children, the parents of whom have already accepted treatment after school dental inspections.

Efforts must be made to try and change the deplorable dietetic habits of large masses of people. Unfortunately the most cariogenic types of food are also the cheapest, and long habit has made them acceptable. The question of cost must certainly, for very many families, rule out such desirable procedures as ending a meal habitually with a raw apple. The dental profession as a whole is convinced that the addition of sodium fluoride to public water supplies will reduce significantly the caries rate and that it is, at present, the only practical way to achieve this.

In conclusion, thanks must be given to Dr. A. Bushby for her services in giving dental anaesthetics.

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL

St. Paul's Day Special School

Report of Mr. G. E. Newns, Headmaster

The school has been fully staffed throughout the year in spite of a number of staff changes.

The school has been continuously full during the year. The pupil/teacher ratio has been 13.3, and the median I.Q. of pupils 67.

11 pupils left at the statutory age limit, 1 left beyond the age limit, 5 returned to normal school, and 1 went to residential P.H. school. Leavers have generally found satisfactory employment, and regular contact with ex-pupils is maintained through the youth club. Ex-pupils up to the age of 22 have called for advice during the year.

Good work continues to be done by the parents of the pupils. Taking St. Paul's as an example of a school with good parent/teacher relationships, the district H.M.I. called for a special report in connection with the preparation of Education Survey No. 5 "Parent-Teacher Relations in the Primary School".

During the year particularly good work was done in art and crafts, the school gaining nine awards in the Bootle and Litherland Arts and crafts exhibition in April.

Transport

Transport to various schools in the Liverpool and Bootle area is provided for approximately 50 children whom the Education Committee have adjudged, on consideration of the Principal School Medical Officer's recommendation, to be unable to travel to school in the normal way because of their particular handicaps. The children are transported by mini-buses.

Home Teaching

Home teaching was being provided for 9 children who, for medical reasons, or because of difficulty of placement, were not on the rolls of Special Schools. Home teaching is normally for two sessions per week (two hours per session), and at present, four teachers are engaged in this work.

Hospital Tuition

Where education is provided for children over the age of two years in hospitals in the area, the Education Committee accepts financial responsibility for Bootle children.

Child Guidance

This service deals with children who are showing problems of personality and behaviour, or of learning. A total of 29 children were

treated during the year by Consultant Psychiatrists attached to local hospitals. 20 of these cases attended the Department of Psychological Medicine at Alder Hey Children's Hospital. In addition supervision of these children is maintained by the School Medical Officers.

There is a close co-operation between the members of the various social agencies who may be concerned with these children. These include the school nurses, the education welfare officers, children's officers, probation officers, the local inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the youth employment officers and the school teachers. Last year the team was joined by officers of the Police Juvenile Liaison scheme, a scheme which has been in existence for a number of years in Liverpool and which was extended to Bootle following amalgamation of the police authorities. As soon as the police are aware that a child has committed an offence for the first time and that it is not a serious one, and provided the offender admits the facts and the owner of the property does not wish to prosecute, then the police liaison officer with the full consent of the parents takes the child under his aegis. The officer concerned frequently refers his cases to the School Medical Officers for assessment.

MISCELLANEOUS

Convalescence

During the year 1 school child was referred for convalescence.

As the standard of living has risen during recent years, there has been less call for convalescence. There are still a few children, however, who benefit from the change of diet and environment.

Clothing and Footwear

The number of pupils assisted under the Authority's scheme, in accordance with the provisions of the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948, in the period January—December, 1968 was as follows:—

TOTAL APPLICATIONS	...	1135	(compared with 1048 last year).
TOTAL CHILDREN DEALT with	...	...	1088 (compared with 988 last year— includes 13 Residential Special Schools cases and 14 not re- ferred to the Ministry of Social Security.)
ISSUES FREE OF COST	...	1081	(Includes 7 Residential Special School cases, free)
ISSUES AT ONE-THIRD COST		Nil	
ISSUES AT TWO-THIRDS COST		Nil	
ISSUES AT FULL COST	...	7	(All Residential Special School Cases—not referred to Ministry of Social Security).
REFERRED TO MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SECURITY	...	1257	(The Ministry of Social Security did not assist 1 case and refused 1,061 cases, leaving 195 cases outstanding.

This scheme for provision of clothing gives the opportunity, of which full advantage is taken, of close co-operation between the various agencies interested in the welfare of children. The Medical Officer of Health is notified at once of any cases coming to the notice of the Education Department in which there is a possibility of neglect or ill treatment of children.

Educational Cruise 1968

A number of Bootle school children went on an educational cruise aboard the S.S. Uganda visiting ports in North Africa.

114 children were vaccinated against smallpox, and 118 were given T.A.B. inoculations by the School Medical Officer prior to their departure.

Enuresis

The pad and bell apparatus is used as a treatment for bed-wetting. Mrs. E. I. Dodds the Superintendent of the District Nursing Service has submitted the following figures:—

Number of cases brought forward	...	...	...	13
Number of new cases:				
Boys	...	...	...	12
Girls	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	18
Total number of cases...	...	...	...	31
Source of Requests (New cases):				
(a) School Medical Officers	...	...	...	17
(b) General Practitioners	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	18
Cases attended during the year:				
Satisfactory outcome	...	...	...	13
Left District	...	...	...	1
Never heard buzzer	...	...	...	2
Parents bought own apparatus	...	...	...	1
Apparatus not required	...	...	...	1
Parents unco-operative	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	23
Cases carried forward to 1969	...	...	...	8

Co-operation of the parents is essential, and they must be prepared to get up themselves when the bell rings to supervise the child and to reset the alarm. At present there are six outfits in use.

Provision of Meals

During the period under review the kitchens at Grange County Primary School, St. Raymond's R.C. Primary School and St. Catherines' R.C. Secondary School were taken into service.

The total number of School Dinners consumed during the year was:—

Free	...	...	436,636
Paid	...	...	1,094,925
			<u>1,531,561</u>

Milk

The number of one-third pint cartons provided during the period under review was 2,281,228.

The number of individual children supplied with meals and milk on a normal day in October, 1968 was:

Meals:	Free	...	...	2,706
	Paid	...	...	5,423
				<hr/>
	TOTAL	...		8,129
				<hr/>
Milk	...	...	...	8,771

Nursery Classes

			<i>No. of New Admissions in 1968</i>	<i>No. on Roll 18.12.68</i>	<i>Average No. in attendance Jan.—Dec., 1968</i>
Linacre	...	...	39	35	35
Salisbury	...	...	34	40	36
St. Mary's	...	...	31	30	30

Throughout 1968 a steady flow of applications for the admission of children to the Nursery Classes has been received in the Education Office and in the Nursery Classes.

It has of course been impossible to meet all the demands for places, but each case has been given careful consideration.

Obviously each applicant for a child's admission to a Nursery considers their own individual case as one deserving of first priority, but the majority of parents whose child has not been placed in a Nursery Class because of lack of accommodation are prepared to accept the decision made. There are, and no doubt always will be, parents who consider as their right that they should have two children in the Nursery at the same time. Whilst admission of two children from one family is sometimes granted, the circumstances have to be exceptional to ensure a fair distribution of the available places.

The three existing nursery classes are situated in the lower part of the Borough, and future planning envisages nursery provision in the Netherton Area.

The new St. Mary's C. of E., J.M. and Infants School, opened in 1968, has a purpose built Nursery Class, and the admissions to this class are the responsibility of the School Managers. Accommodation is provided by the Managers for up to 30 children.

Staffing of Nursery Classes, 1968

NURSERY	SPRING			SUMMER			AUTUMN		
	Qual. Teachers	Nursery Assts.	Nursery Students	Qual. Teachers	Nursery Assts.	Nursery Students	Qual. Teachers	Nursery Assts.	Nursery Students
LINACRE	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	2	—
SALISBURY	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	4
ST. MARY'S	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	3

The Nursery Classes continue to be staffed by qualified teachers and Nursery Assistants.

3 students successfully completed their training in July, 1968, and one completed her course in December, 1968, following re-examination. At the present time 6 students are in the first year of the National Nursery Nurses' Certificate Course, and 6 are in their second year.

A Health Visitor attends each Nursery at least once a week, and routine medical examinations of all entrants are made by a School Medical Officer, with appropriate re-examination where the need arises.

Student Teachers

In accordance with Ministry of Education Circular 249, 72 medical examinations (Male 39, Female 33) were carried out of entrants to courses of training for teachers and to the teaching profession. Each candidate is required to have an x-ray of the chest to exclude tuberculosis. These x-rays are taken by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Report of Mr. B. H. Lawson, Organiser of Physical Education

The physical activities' programmes in all fields of education have shown a gradual improvement throughout the Borough, during 1968, becoming more objective in approach and drawing in increased numbers of active participants.

Schools

The schools' programmes continued to present as comprehensive a range of activities as possible. These were enhanced by the response of teachers to the numerous P.E. courses made available to them. The central camping equipment was a problem: the demand for its use so far exceeded the stock available. A significant rise in its use by Junior departments was observed.

After the previous years' decline in swimming due to the prolonged closure of Balliol Road Baths, 1968 was a year of re-establishment of schools' swimming. The new boilers, with the resultant increase in water temperature together with the much improved interior of the baths have greatly encouraged schools' attendances at the baths. The emphasis has been on teaching non-swimmers to swim rather than teaching swimmers to swim better. The results have been most gratifying, thanks to the endeavours of the teachers and the two swimming instructors appointed within this period. The demand for swimming time still far outpaces the facilities available. Swimming in our schools is not normally included on the programme until the final year of the primary school, whereas, ideally, this should be included for pupils at age approx. 7 years.

The Schools' Sports Associations have continued, and have developed their good work. Teachers have continued to give generously of their free time to enable pupils to enjoy a very comprehensive range of out-of-school physical and recreative activities.

The Games and Athletics Coaching Centres again operated throughout the summer term and produced a high standard of performance from approximately 350 young people who attended. The qualified coaches in attendance at the Centres instilled great enthusiasm amongst the young people attending.

Evening Institutes

One new activity was introduced into the recreative activities programme this year; fencing. It has engendered a great deal of interest and a flourishing class has operated at the Netherton Centre. This class, and the already wide range of activities also offered, have been well attended.

Youth

Youth Leaders and senior members have attended P.E. courses held by the L.E.A. and have widened and consolidated the range of activities operating in our youth organisations.

More and more organisations have taken advantage of the physical activities' instructors who the L.E.A. provides, free of charge, with a resultant improvement in the standard of performance.

The Youth Swimming Scheme has gone from strength to strength and most creditable results have been achieved by the L.E.A. employed instructor who teaches the classes involved. As with our schools however, the amount of swimming time available falls well short of the demand from clubs.

ANNUAL STATISTICS SENT TO THE DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

PART I

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

Table A.—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examina- tion	PHYSICAL CON- DITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination (See Note I above) (5)	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory		for defective vision (excluding squint) (6)	for any other condition recorded at Part II (7)	Total individual pupils (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1964 and later	94	94	—	—	—	5	5
1963	413	413	—	—	3	25	26
1962	708	706	2	—	8	51	54
1961	119	118	1	—	3	6	8
1960	76	76	—	—	4	3	7
1959	40	40	—	—	—	4	4
1958	729	729	—	—	36	50	81
1957	774	772	2	—	39	51	83
1956	292	292	—	—	13	19	30
1955	64	64	—	—	4	6	10
1954	25	25	—	—	2	2	2
1953 and earlier	1712	1710	2	—	77	43	114
TOTAL	5046	5039	7	—	189	265	424

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total ... 99.86%

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total ... 0.14%

Table B.—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections ...	...	...	...	3,996
Number of Re-inspections ...	...	...	...	6,428
Total ...				<hr/> 10,424 <hr/>

Table C.—Infestation with Vermin

NOTES:—The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons ...	...	44,391
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	...	604
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ...	...	Nil
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ...	...	Nil

PART II

DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL
INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspec- tions (7)
			Entrants (3)	Leavers (4)	Others (5)	Total (6)	
4	Skin	T	12	20	47	79	1733
		O	65	59	106	230	—
5	Eyes a. Vision ...	T	13	89	87	189	32
		O	50	371	259	680	1
	b. Squint ...	T	17	3	10	30	8
		O	48	9	49	106	—
6	c. Other... ..	T	3	7	7	17	165
		O	11	10	24	45	—
	Ears a. Hearing ...	T	5	2	2	9	19
7		O	29	20	33	82	6
	b. Otitis Media...	T	3	2	1	6	19
		O	29	19	23	71	—
8	c. Other... ..	T	2	1	2	5	56
		O	27	15	57	99	1
9	Nose and Throat ...	T	10	4	20	34	37
		O	72	29	68	169	3
10	Speech	T	6	—	—	6	10
		O	29	13	14	56	1
11	Lymphatic Glands ...	T	2	—	1	3	—
		O	41	8	34	83	4
12	Heart	T	1	—	—	1	—
		O	36	28	42	106	—
13	Lungs	T	—	—	—	—	4
		O	37	39	38	114	1
14	Developmental—						
	a. Hernia	T	—	1	1	2	1
		O	2	3	2	7	—
15	b. Other	T	4	3	4	11	—
		O	66	17	78	161	—

PART II—*continued*

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspec- tions (6)
			Entrants (3)	Leavers (4)	Others (5)	Total (7)	
13	Orthopaedic—						
	a. Posture ...	T O	— 2	— 7	2 15	2 24	1 —
	b. Feet ...	T O	8 27	4 25	15 37	27 89	72 6
	c. Other ...	T O	22 108	10 100	24 129	56 357	27 13
14	Nervous System—						
	a. Epilepsy ...	T O	— 6	— 6	— 6	— 18	1 2
	b. Other ...	T O	— 51	1 75	5 56	6 182	10 4
15	Psychological—						
	a. Development ...	T O	1 14	— 9	— 26	1 49	10 8
	b. Stability ...	T O	1 18	1 9	— 15	2 42	13 9
16	Abdomen ...	T O	— 1	— 2	— 13	— 16	2 1
17	Other ...	T O	31 153	65 284	80 209	176 646	1039 4

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

Table A.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	570
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1089
Total	1659
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	674

Table B.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	8
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	14
(c) for other nose and throat conditions...	5
Received other forms of treatment	178
Total	205
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1968	3
(b) in previous years	19

Table C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

					<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a)	Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	...	...	...	255
(b)	Pupils treated at school for postural defects	...	...	...	—
	Total	...	...	...	255

Table D.—Diseases of the Skin

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

						<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm—(a)	Scalp	...	.....	...	...	—
	(b) Body	...	...	...	...	3
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	111
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	160
Other skin diseases (includes 320 verrucae)	...					1921
	Total	...	...	...	...	2195

Table E.—Child Guidance Treatment

			<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...		29

Table F.—Speech Therapy

			<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	29

Table G.—Other Treatment Given

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1182
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	1
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	852
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above ...	—
Total (a)—(d) ...	<u>2035</u>

SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

-
- 1(a) Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school? No
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine test carried out? 6 years
- 2 At what age(s) is vision testing repeated during a child's school life? 8, 12, 14, 15, 16 years
- 3(a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? ... Yes
- (b) If so, at what age? 10 years
- (c) Are both boys and girls tested? Yes
- 4(a) By whom is vision testing carried out? ... School Nurse
- (b) By whom is colour vision testing carried out? School Nurse
- 5(a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school?... No
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine audiometric test carried out? 8 years
- (c) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? School Nurse
-

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Attendances and Treatment

	<i>Ages</i> 5 to 9	<i>Ages</i> 10 to 14	<i>Ages</i> 15 and over	<i>Total</i>
First Visit	1120	1120	116	2356
Subsequent visits	882	1293	185	2360
Total visits	2002	2413	301	4716
Additional courses of treatment commenced	219	469	33	721
Fillings in permanent teeth	797	1782	239	2812
Fillings in deciduous teeth	377	27	—	404
Permanent teeth filled	694	1352	210	2256
Deciduous teeth filled	347	27	—	374
Permanent teeth extracted	188	533	101	822
Deciduous teeth extracted	1231	398	—	1629
General anaesthetics	664	369	38	1071
Emergencies	446	210	21	677
Number of Pupils X-rayed			91	
Prophylaxis			417	
Teeth otherwise conserved			15	
Number of teeth root filled			5	
Inlays			7	
Crowns			17	
Courses of treatment completed			1884	

Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	18
New cases commenced during year	30
Cases completed during year	10
Cases discontinued during year	1
No. of removable appliances fitted	30
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	16

Prosthetics

	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pupils supplied with full upper or full lower (first time)	—	1	—	1
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	1	21	1	23
Number of dentures supplied	1	22	1	24

Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	47
---	----

Inspections

(a) First inspection at school. No. of Pupils	6938
(b) First inspection at clinic. No. of Pupils	1450
No. of (a)+(b) found to require treatment	5536
No. of (a)+(b) offered treatment	4830
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic... ..	663
No. of (c) found to require treatment ...	432

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	879
Sessions devoted to inspection	49
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	2

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.**Children found unsuitable for education at school**

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1968:—

(i) Children subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Reviews carried out under the provisions of Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	—

PART I
New assessments and placements

	Blind (1)	Parti- ally sighted (2)	Parti- ally Hear- ing (3)	Phys- ically Handi- capped (5)	Deli- cate (6)	Mal- adjust- ed (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epi- leptic (9)	Speech De- fects (10)	TOTAL Col- lects 1-10 (11)
A During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1968										
Handicapped children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
boys	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	15
girls	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	14
B Children newly placed in special schools (other than boarding homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) those included at A above	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
boys	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) those assessed prior to January 1967	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Total newly placed—B(i) and (ii)	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10
boys	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	14
girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PART II

Children found unsuitable for education at school

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1968:—

- (i) Children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944? 2
- (ii) Reviews carried out under the provisions of Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944? —
- (iii) Decisions which were cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944? —

PART III

HANDICAPPED PUPILS AWAITING PLACES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR RECEIVING EDUCATION IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS: INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS: IN SPECIAL CLASSES AND UNITS: UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE EDUCATION ACT, 1944; and BOARDED IN HOMES.

	Blind (1)	Parti- ally sighted (2)	Parti- ally Hear- ing (4)	Phys- ically Handi- capped (5)	Deli- cate (6)	Mal- adjust- ed (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epi- leptic (9)	Speech De- fects (10)	TOTAL Col- lects (11)
As at 16th January, 1969:—										
Children from the Authority's area awaiting places in special schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Under 5 years of age:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) waiting before 1st Jan. 1968:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) newly assessed since 1st January, 1968:—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Blind (1)	Parti- ally sighted (2)	Parti- ally Hear- ing (4)	Phys- ically Handi- capped (5)	Deli- cate (6)	Mal- adjust- ed (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epi- leptic (9)	Speech De- fects (10)	TOTAL Col- lects (11)
As at 16th January, 1969:—										
(2) Aged 5 years and over:—										
(i) waiting before 1st January, 1968:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) others	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
(a) day places	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) newly assessed since 1st January, 1968:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) others	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools other than hospital special schools:—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
(a) day places	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Blind (1)	Parti- ally sighted (2)	Parti- ally Hear- ing (4)	Phys- ically Handi- capped (5)	Deli- cate (6)	Mal- adjust- ed (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epi- leptic (9)	Speech De- fects (10)	TOTAL Col- lects (11)
As at 16th January, 1969:—										
B Pupils from the Authority's area who were on the registers of:—										
(i) Maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special units and day classes not forming part of a special school) regardless of what authority they are main- tained	—	4	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	88
boys	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	63
girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Non-maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special units and day classes not forming part of a special school) wherever situ- ated	2	2	—	4	—	2	4	—	—	15
boys	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
girls	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Independent schools under arrangements made by the authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Blind (1)	Parti- ally sighted (2)	Parti- ally Hear- ing (4)	Phys- ically Handi- capped (5)	Deli- cate (6)	Mal- adjust- ed (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epi- leptic (9)	Speech De- fects (10)	TOTAL Col- lects (11)
C Number of children from the Authority's area who were boarded in homes and not already included in B above:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D (i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) In other groups, e.g. units for asthetics, etc...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	3
boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools; receiving education in special schools; in independent schools; special classes and units; under Section 56 of the Education Act 1944; and boarded in Homes.	2	6	3	11	14	2	72	2	113	73
Totals of A(3); B(i) to (iv); C and D(i) to (iii) above	2	6	3	11	14	2	72	2	113	73

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